

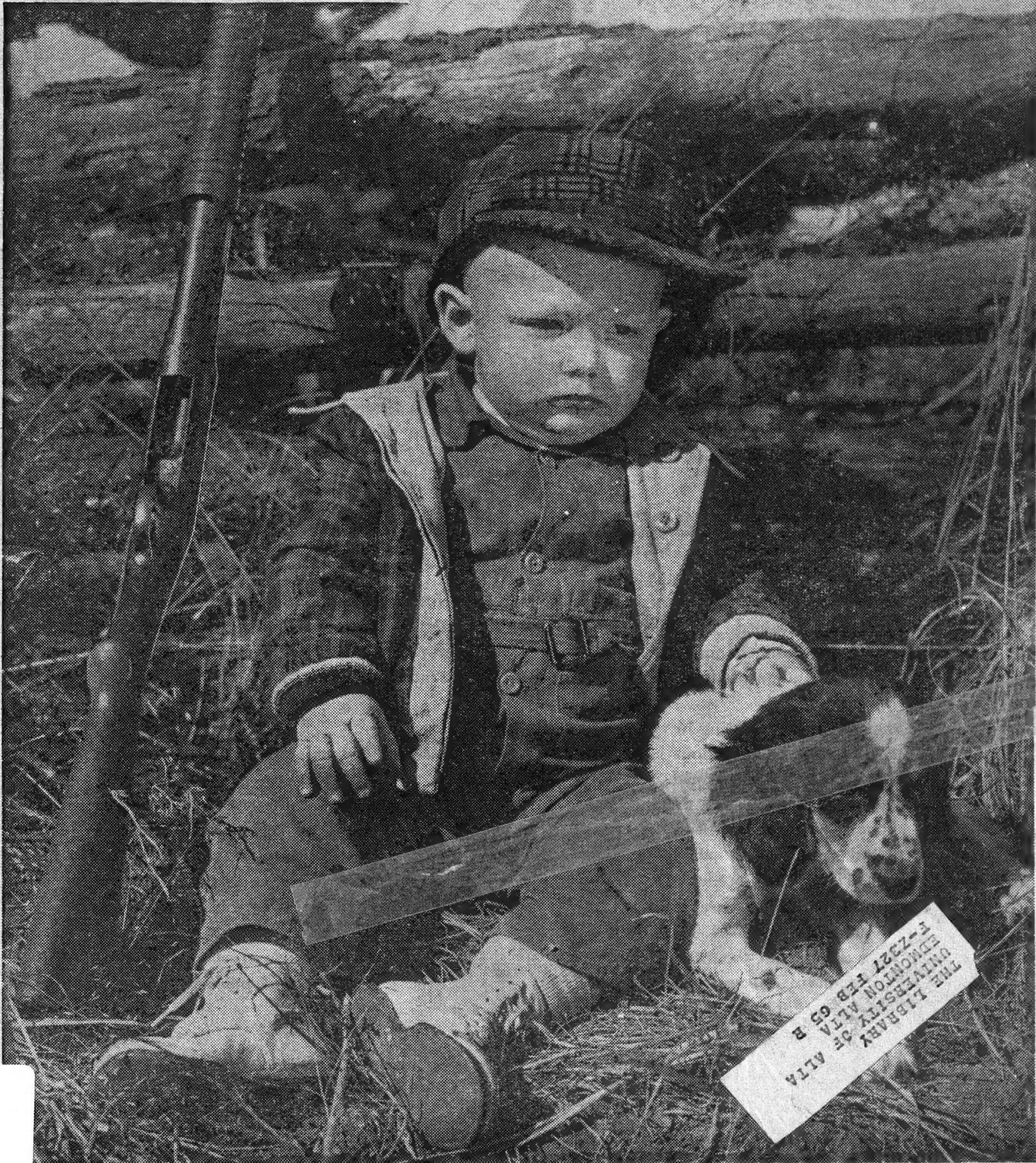
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Farm & Ranch REVIEW

November - 1950



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CANADA PRODUCES NEWSPRINT FOR ALL THE WORLD



In all likelihood, the newspaper you read is printed on Canadian newsprint; for Canada produces 4 times as much newsprint as any other country in the world. 3 out of every 5 newspaper pages throughout the world are Canadian paper.

Why Seagram's sells Canada first

This is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements designed by The House of Seagram to promote the prestige of Canada and help sell Canadian products to the markets of the world.

The campaign is appearing in magazines and newspapers published in various languages and circulated throughout the world.

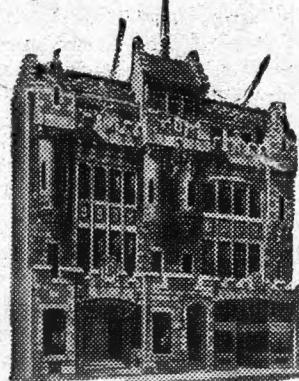
The peoples of many lands are told about the quality of Canadian products and see Canadian scenes illustrating these products.

The advertisements are in keeping with the belief of The House of Seagram that the future of every business enterprise in Canada is inextricably bound up

in the future of Canada itself; and that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of *all* Canadian products in foreign markets.

* * *

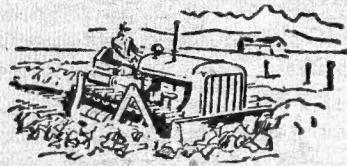
A campaign such as this not only helps Canadian industries but also puts money in the pocket of every Canadian citizen. One dollar of every three we earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. The more we can sell abroad the more prosperous we will be at home. It is with this objective that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.



The House of Seagram

*Handy Man
... for Your
Winter Chores*

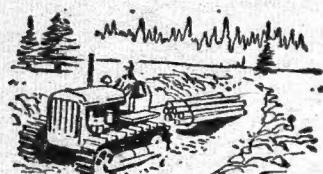
CATERPILLAR
D2 **DIESEL**
TRACTOR



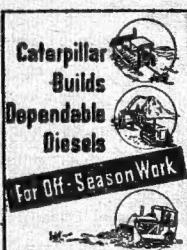
Even the heaviest blizzard won't isolate you if you put a bulldozer on your Caterpillar. It has the power to push aside the heaviest snow and keep farm roads and trails open. Gets you through to the gravel highway as well.



With a Caterpillar you can get feed through to your range stock any weather. Other winter jobs your Caterpillar can do include logging, lumbering, as well as innumerable belt jobs.



Your Caterpillar is ready for winter now. It's independent gasoline starting engine has power to turn the Diesel even when the thermometer goes to extremes. At the same time it warms and conditions the Diesel for easy starting and economical operation. Your Caterpillar Diesel Tractor is built for year-round performance.



FREE...

A new, 12-page illustrated brochure "Caterpillar Builds Dependable Diesels for Off-Season Work" 8 1/4" x 10 1/4". Shows how a score of other farmers are getting dividends from their Caterpillar diesels all winter long.

-- TEAR OUT THIS COUPON --
UNION TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT
CO. LTD., Dept. FRR-11,
830 - 9th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

Please send me your new illustrated brochure "Caterpillar Builds Dependable Diesels for Off-Season Work."

Name _____

Address _____

**UNION TRACTOR
AND EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.**
Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge,
Grande Prairie

Study in Concentration



THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW

GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG., CALGARY, ALTA.

Vol. XLVI

Founded in 1905 by
CHAS. W. PETERSON

No. 11

James H. Gray,
Editor

Martha Olson,
Home Editor

P. Peterson.
Advertising Manager

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EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICES
414 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

W. H. Peirce, Representative

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: To bona-fide farmers residing in B.C., Alta., Sask. and Manitoba when remittance is made direct to our office — 15c for 1 year, 25c for 2 years or 50c for 5 years. Elsewhere in Canada, \$1.00 for 1 year. U.S.A. and foreign \$1.00 for 1 year.
DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES: Seventy cents per agate line.

16

Grassed waterways

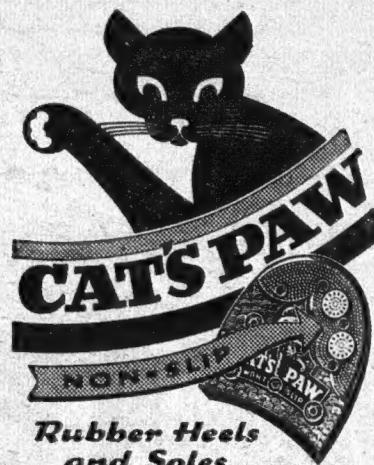
EVERY year during the spring thaw and periods of heavy rainfall tons of soil are carried away into streams and rivers by the water tearing across the fields in narrow, curving, unprotected waterways. As long as these waterways are left unprotected the water undermines the surface soil at every sharp curve and it also cuts the channel deeper. These deep channels are not only a grim reminder of soil loss but they are also a hazard to field operations.

If the channels are not too deep and wide, a plow, one-way, and small grader can be used to fill them in and straighten out the sharp curves. The bed of the waterway should be wide and flat across with gentle sloping sides. The width will depend on the flow of water over the waterway. The greater the flow the wider the waterway. A grader and one-way can be

used to make the wide, flat waterway.

Once the damage has been repaired, steps must be taken to stop it from occurring again. The surface of the prepared waterway will require a protective mat of well-rooted perennial plant growth. At the Nobleford and Pincher Creek substations, it has been found that brome grass has given good protection to the waterways there. In the drier areas, crested wheatgrass should be seeded to form the protective mat. It is very important when seeding the grass to seed across the waterway so that the drill-runs run at right angles to the flow of water. It is also advisable to seed an annual, such as wheat or oats to give protection against erosion to the grass until it becomes well established.

Well prepared grassed waterways are a good investment.

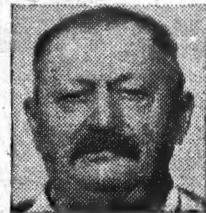


Rubber Heels
and Soles



"Windgall? Use ABSORBINE"

says Gustave Troutman, of Milton, N.Y.



"I've been a farmer for 40 years and all that time I've used Absorbine for my horses. I've found it quickly relieves strain and soreness from windgall."

Yes, farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for helping to relieve lameness due to windgall, sore shoulder, fresh bog spavin and similar congestive troubles. Not a "cure-all," Absorbine is a time-proved help . . . used by many leading veterinarians, too, for helping to relieve puffs, strains and bruises.

A stand-by for 50 years, Absorbine will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

LICE-FREE LIVESTOCK GAIN MORE

... up to 70 extra pounds per head over the winter when you use Green Cross Animal Insect Powder.

Try it. Buy some today.



*Reg'd trade-mark



Great Stuff, Nickel!



Yes, Nickel is a wonderful help in keeping food pure. In hotels, hospitals, restaurants and ships, equipment used in handling food is generally made of "Monel" or Stainless Steel. These metals are glass-smooth, non-porous, rust-proof and sanitary. They last for years and years.

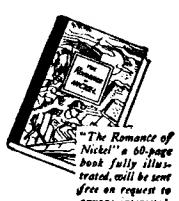


Range tops today are being made of Ni-Resist—a cast iron containing Nickel. Ni-Resist range tops and lids do not sag or warp. They last longer.



Gleaming surfaces around the soda bar are "Monel" too. They're bright, sanitary, easy to keep clean.

Forty-three years of research have uncovered hundreds of uses for Nickel in the United States and other countries. Now Nickel exports bring in millions of U.S. dollars yearly. These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees in Canada and also help pay Canadian railwaymen, lumbermen, iron and steel workers and other men and women making supplies for the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries.



IN EVERY LIFE

Canadian Nickel



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING ST. W., TORONTO

The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

What comes next, taxation on farm buildings?

WE are approaching once again the season when the municipalities of the prairie provinces will begin their struggles to set their tax rates. An appropriate time, surely, to again call to the attention of all our provincial governments the most critical problem of our region — municipal finance.

On these Prairies, we tend to live in provincial compartments, even in provincial vacuums. Too many of us neither know nor care what is happening in neighboring provinces. It is because of this that we think of provincial-municipal financial difficulties as something local. The fact is that the problem is a common one, it affects all the municipalities and all the provincial governments. And unless something is done to solve the financial distress of the municipalities sky-rocketting tax rates are everywhere inevitable.

Let's take a look at the common factors in the situation. These factors have been everywhere apparent for a long time. Prior to the Rowell-Sirois Commission, bankruptcy and near bankruptcy was the rule in prairie municipalities. Faced with critical financial problems of their own, provincial governments naturally sought to restrict their own liabilities. They forced the municipalities to shoulder responsibilities — the care of the unemployed and the unemployable for example — they were ill equipped financially to carry.

In a pioneer economy, the bare essentials of social service — education and hospitals — had to be provided by municipal governments. The only reliable taxation base allotted to the municipalities was land. Land could not carry the extra tax load because the owners of the land were impoverished. The result was inadequate schools, inadequate hospitals, inadequate services generally.

As it journeyed across the land, the Rowell-Sirois Commission was impressed by the wide variations in educational services, by the lack of elementary hospital service, by the sub-marginal living conditions of the people on the prairies. Out of this grew the Rowell-Sirois concept — **that the people of Canada, regardless of where they live, should be entitled as a right to a minimum standard of social services.** Upon that rock was built the case for a re-allocation of taxing powers and responsibilities between the Dominion and the provinces. As a result of negotiations that have taken place after the Rowell-Sirois report was produced, huge sums of money are now paid to the provinces out of Dominion revenues.

As a result, too, some relief has been given to the municipalities by all provinces. We do not propose to argue here over this relief. The provincial Governments all believe they have been more than generous with the municipalities. All can point with pride to the changes they have made in levies and grants. Some can compare these

with those made in other provinces and argue that they have done more than somebody else. All this, it seems to us, is largely irrelevant. It ignores two points—the really desperate plight of the municipalities before the war and the fantastic rise in costs after the war.

It ignores, as well the change that has come about in our lives as a result of the development of the motor car. The prime problem, aside from schools, is roads. In the days of the horse, roads were not a problem. Farmers could get to town regardless of snow by horse and sleigh. Today, when roads get blocked, business is at a standstill. Municipalities must build and maintain hundreds of miles of roads and streets. But while the automobile yields millions of dollars in revenue annually to provincial governments, more than enough in many years past to pay the entire cost of highway construction and maintenance, it is nothing but a huge bill of expense to municipalities.

Similarly, the liquor trade is a lucrative source of provincial revenue. But the social evils that flow from liquor, broken homes, neglected children and poverty generally become burdens upon the municipalities. As the country has grown, so have the needs for bigger and better schools and hospitals. Here again it has been the task of the municipalities to find the money.

Faced with confiscatory tax rates, many have sought other alternatives — sales taxes, license fees, business taxes, etc. **But the point that is too often overlooked is this — all the money for all purposes has to come from the same people. A province's income from liquor and from motor vehicles doesn't come from people from Mars. It comes from the same people who have to pay taxes to municipalities for schools and roads and hospitals. And because the provinces get theirs first, there is that much less left with which to pay taxes levied by municipalities.**

The result is the complete defeat of the aim of the Rowell-Sirois Commission — a minimum standard of service for all Canadians. The older settled and more prosperous areas have better schools and roads. People living in the newer areas are forced to subsist without decent schools for their children, without hospitals for their sick, without roads to give them access to towns.

More — as costs rise and farm income declines, the level of service in the newer districts must become poorer. Eventually the rural municipalities will be driven to the taxation of improvements on farms. That will give them money for schools and roads, but coming on top of all the other taxes, it will drive more and more people off farms, create larger and larger farm units, take us farther down the road to corporation farming and tenant farmers.

Well, what's to be done about it all?

Frankly, we don't know. But we are convinced that this is a regional problem, that is common to all areas of the Prairies and that some regional approach is imperative. We suggested last year that a Rowell-Sirois commission on provincial-municipal finances would be the logical approach. Anything that has happened since then has strengthened this belief.

Unfortunately, everything that has been done so far has degenerated into an argument over arithmetic. Various studies have been made. The expert engaged to make the study usually provides suggested solutions that coincide with the views of the side that hired him. What we require is not more figures, more statistical analyses, more comparisons between 1950 and 1940. Rather we need a Rowell-Sirois approach, the judgment of an impartial third party on a problem already muddled by controversy. Above all, we need somebody to bring the kind of majestic sweep of vision to this question that the Rowell-Sirois Commission brought to Dominion-provincial relations.

We'd look silly— but that's unimportant

OUR editorial in the September issue on the Irrigation School for Alberta has raised a small storm of protest. We said bluntly that until the Alberta Department of Education gets control of the agricultural schools away from the Alberta Department of Agriculture, no Irrigation School will be built.

Since then we have received several letters from officials of the Government intimating that this editorial was based upon mis-information, even hallucination. All deny that there is any jealousy or friction between these departments. We of course concede the sincerity of these protests, though the information on which the editorial was based came out at a semi-public meeting at which Government officials were present.

Well, who is right and who is wrong? There is no way of our telling. The fact is that there is no Irrigation School, despite the long agitation for one and the obvious need for one. There is one easy way to prove that the Farm and Ranch is completely off base on this question — build an Irrigation School. Then we will look pretty silly. That would be a small price to pay for so vital an institution as an Irrigation School.

Superb pamphlets

TOO often when big business starts moving in with advice to the farmers, it falls flat on its face. But such, happily, is not the case with the latest effort of the Bank of Commerce. From time to time on this page we have called attention to useful extension work being done by commercial enterprise. To the list of padded backs we add the Bank of Commerce now for a series of superbly done pamphlets.

Obviously produced by people who know what they are talking about, they deal with family farm business agreements, pasture and soil building and conservation, the wise purchase of farm machinery. The tex-

(Continued on page 6)

Farm and Ranch Editorials

Let's throw away the nostrums and get down to the earth

FACTS are a good deal like a jig-saw puzzle — they don't mean much of themselves. It's only when we gather a lot of them up and start piecing them together that a pattern begins to emerge.

First let's do the gathering job. In this generation we have encountered diseases and ailments our grandfathers never even knew existed. There is infantile paralysis, arthritis, encephalomyelitis, neuritis, ulcers, tumors and cancers. Millions of dollars are collected annually in drives for various research societies, all dedicated to "wiping out" these afflictions which bring pain and death to untold thousands of our fellow citizens every year.

The same thing is happening in the plant kingdom. There is a frantic race on between the chemists, who are inventing new chemical solutions, and virus and blights that are threatening the destruction of our crops. Here we have got into a pattern that is almost a rut. Our early maturing wheat becomes susceptible to rust. A new type wheat is developed that resists rust. It becomes susceptible to something else. A new type is developed that isn't susceptible to that but is to something else.

Scarcely do we develop a profitable crop before it is attacked by a new menace, or some new deficiency. In the beginning, Red Bobs wheat proved a savior to Northern Alberta. But as years passed it so deteriorated in quality that it had to be degraded. Why? In Southern Alberta, alfalfa, the great soil builder is now being attacked by a blight. Why? All over the prairies our yields from the land are steadily going down. Why?

Faced with all this, our science services are all at work trying to find substitutes, just as the medical profession is frantically searching for cures.

These are the facts. Does a pattern not emerge in crystal clarity — we are all of us frantically pursuing cures and ignoring causes? And as all life is sustained by the soil is that not the logical place to start our questioning? There is this indisputable fact, whenever we go back to the soil in search for causes we almost inevitably find them.

As Louis Bromfield has stated, we have learned more about basic truths in agriculture in the last 20 years than in all of our previous recorded history. We have stumbled on the importance of trace elements in soil. The lack of an insignificant amount of a single chemical can cause wastage of feed and pasture. We know that dogs fed on the finest meat will not thrive if that meat lacks an obscure vitamin called vitamin b-12. We know that manure from animals fed on mineral deficient forage can never

(Continued from page 5)

tual matter is clearly written in language even editors can understand. The illustrations are just about tops in the field. So the next time you're in town, make a point of getting a set of these brochures. They are not only worth having, they're worth reading again and again.

replenish the soil. We know how huge areas all over this continent that had soil deficient in iodine caused a goitrous condition among the people. Adding a trace of iodine to salt cured that. But what is the effect upon us of all the other known and unknown deficiencies of chemicals in our soils?

True, if we know that our illness comes from a mineral or vitamin deficiency, we can overcome it with pills or liquids. But is it not possible that a great many of the afflictions that are so prevalent — the so-called virus diseases — are but the effect of prolonged eating of mineral and vitamin deficient foods? We don't know. But the evidence is coming in that points in that direction.

To quote Bromfield again: He found on Malabar farm that insects only attacked alfalfa that was weak and deficient in minerals, while healthy plants were impervious to insects and blight. Despite the fact that at Malabar they continually brought in large numbers of cattle from outside areas for breeding and feeding, Bang's disease is unknown on his organically rich soil.

They were men of gigantic vision

ANOTHER "Fair" season has come and gone and we are now getting into the "Annual Meeting" season. It will be followed, after the "Christmas Shopping" season, by the "Bonspiel" season. And have any of our readers, who are in and out of our prairie cities with these seasons, year after year, given any thought lately to the place that our railway hotels have come to occupy in the lives of our farmers and their organizations?

Where would we be today without these hotels? True, many of our farmers find their accommodation at the smaller hotels when they come to Calgary for the Stampede or the Wheat Pool meeting, or to Regina for the Fair or Pool conventions. But without the Saskatchewan, the Bessborough, the Palliser, the Macdonald, the Royal Alexandra, Fort Garry and the others, any farm organization would be hard put to hold any kind of a convention these days. The existence of these fine hotels has done a great deal not only for the farmers but for all our major cities.

In this we are far better served than our American neighbors. Where is there a city even twice as big as Saskatoon that can boast of anything like the Bessborough? None certainly that we can recall within 1,500 miles of Saskatoon. And when we are being critical of our railways, as we usually are, this is a fact seldom remembered. It was the railways that provided us with these superb institutions. They poured millions of dollars into the construction of chains of hotels unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

For doing so they were criticized by all our best economists for years and years. During the depression, when the hotels were normally two-thirds empty, it was fash-

And it is more than passing curious too, as Bromfield points out, that sickness among the human population is rare at Malabar. Nor are insects a problem, to man or beast. Many of us have noticed poor farms and poor health seem to go together. We know how widely soils vary even on a quarter section. Perhaps it is the soil that makes the farmer and his family sick, just as different soils on the surrounding farms keep their owners well.

The moral to all this is plain. Weedicides and pesticides are all very well in their place, but they are only palliatives at best. The time has come for a redirection of a lot of our research activities. Let's wean a healthy percentage of our scientists away from their test tubes and get them out into the mud. Let's find out about this soil of ours. Let's try to discover what has been depleted by two generations of grain farming and the harvesting of billions of bushels of grain. Land farmed in Europe for 1,000 years outyields our "new" prairie soils by two to one.

The chain of evidence that connects deficient soil with deficient vegetables and animals and deficient human beings is tragically plain. We know a very little about our soils, our ignorance of them would fill a library. *But until we stop rushing for nostrums and elixirs and start doing some fundamental research no progress will be made.*

ionable to point to them with scorn as evidence of the improvidence and outrageous extravagance of our railway builders. It was smart, in those days, to refer to the Bessborough, for example, as "Thornton's Folly." Now they are sources of lucrative profits and the critics are silent.

Out of all this some important conclusion ought not to be lost. One is this: When money is risked upon the construction of physical assets, these buildings remain as community assets regardless of whether the original investment was good or bad for the investors. Another is: The people of the Prairies in particular owe a profound debt of gratitude to the railway pioneers who never had a little dream or a small vision.

In perspective they seemed to operate on the general rule that nothing was too big for this country or too good for its people. When, in the judgment of the second guessers, they made mistakes they made them on a gigantic scale. Well, what of it? Vegetable-minds never make any mistakes because they have no imagination and without imagination there is no daring. Small blunders are the product of small vision, like that of the scoffers who took one look at Canada and fled elsewhere. Above all, this country, with its railways and their hotels, is the product of vision focussed on infinity, of daring and imagination in the days before pre-occupation with "security" became a national mania.

No security-minded generation could have provided us with these hotels. And for a very simple reason. It would have fled in panic from the risks involved in building a country like Canada from sea to sea. So let's be thankful we got our railways and hotels built before security was invented.

This year's price spreads compared with 1928-29

(From the Manitoba Co-operator)

FRST damage across Western Canada this year not only deprived farmers of bumper yields, but also a large percentage of high-grade wheat. The percentage of low-grade wheat harvested this year and to be marketed in the 1950-51 crop year will be the largest in 22 years. Robbed of both yield and quality, farmers are disappointed and frustrated over the grades they are receiving and the prices being paid. Protests are being vigorously voiced by many producers over existing grades under No. 1 Northern for the lower grades.

For the past number of years, it is pointed out, that the greater percentage of the Prairie wheat crop inspected fell in the top grades and, with high-grade wheat in demand, price spreads held at what was considered normal levels. This year, however, with the large percentage of low-grade wheat, the spreads on the lower grades were widened considerably. The Board, apparently accepted the crop years 1927-28 and 1928-29 as a guide, as the spreads established for the current crop year are somewhat related to the average spreads prevailing 22 and 23 years ago. The following tabulation shows the average spreads by months for 1928-29 and the averages for that crop year, compared with those prevailing for the current crop year. (It should be noted that in 1928-29 there was no No. 4 Northern grade. The comparable grade that crop year was No. 4 Wheat.)

Average Monthly Prices—Crop Year 1928-29

Discount Under No. 1 Nor. in cents per bushel						
MONTH—	No. 1 Nor.	No. 2 Nor.	No. 3 Nor.	No. 4 Wheat	No. 5 Wheat	No. 6 Wheat
Aug., 1928	\$1.18%	2 1/8	11 1/4	19 1/4	23 1/2	29 1/8
Sept.	\$1.17	5	10 1/2	16 1/2	24 1/2	32
Oct.	\$1.23%	6 1/4	12 1/4	21 1/4	32 1/4	42 1/4
Nov.	\$1.20%	5	9 1/8	16	28 1/8	42 1/8
Dec.	\$1.17 1/8	3 1/8	8 1/8	15	26 1/8	41 1/4
Jan., 1929	\$1.20%	4 1/8	8 1/2	13 1/4	24 1/2	39 1/8
Feb.	\$1.27%	3 1/8	8	12 1/2	24 1/2	39 1/4
Mar.	\$1.27	3 1/8	7 1/8	13 1/2	24	39
April	\$1.22 1/4	3 1/8	7 1/4	13 1/8	22 1/4	38
May	\$1.13 1/4	3	6 1/4	10 1/8	20 1/8	33 1/4
June	\$1.18 1/4	3	5 1/8	9 1/4	21 1/8	35 1/8
July	\$1.59%	3	8	17 1/8	35 1/8	54 1/4
Av. 1928-29	\$1.24	3 1/8	8 1/8	17	25 1/8	39

Canadian Wheat Board Minimum Prices Crop Year 1950-51

1950-51	\$1.40	3	10	18	28	34	40
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Rise in farm costs

THE Canadian Federation of Agriculture has prepared the following table which shows in percentages the increases in the index figures of various items of farm costs in 1941 as compared with previous years:

	Since 1939	Since 1946	Since 1947
Farm Living Costs	77	42	22
Farm Wage Rates	245	22.6	7
Farm Machinery	60	41	33
Binder Twine	227	140	34
Gasoline, Oil	51	16.5	17.4
Fertilizer	46.7	14	21
Equipment and Materials	100	30	31
Building Materials	128	85.5	31.8
Hardware	65	41	22.5

The quality of the crop

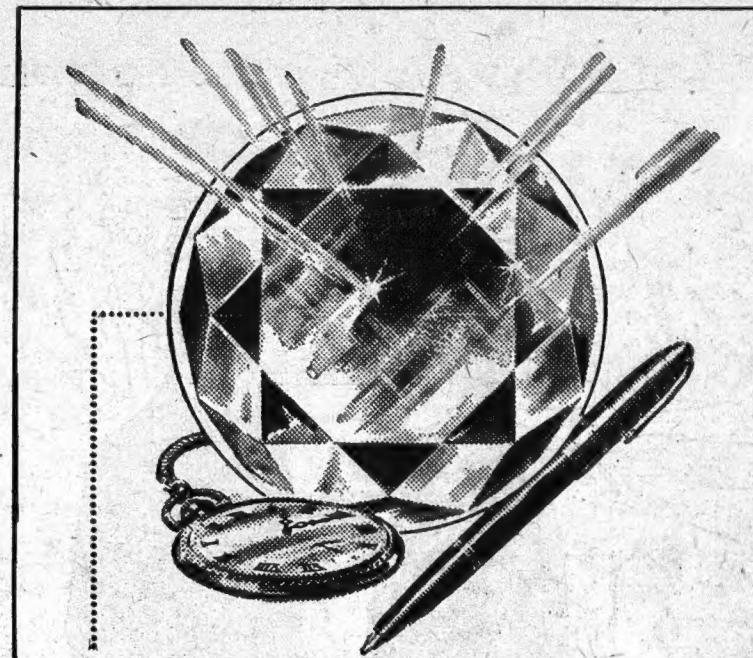
A SURVEY made by the Canadian Wheat Board suggests that 360 million bushels of wheat will be marketed by prairie farmers in the current crop year. This volume will be divided into grades as follows:

	Bushels Per Cent
3 Northern or better	122,400,000 34
4 Northern	61,200,000 17
No. 5 or lower	162,000,000 45
Durum wheats	14,400,000 4

The Wheat Board points out that while the percentage of the 1950 crop falling into the top grades is relatively small, the total supply will be augmented by the carryover from the 1949



"I keep running into more and more buyer resistance every day."



200 Million Dollar Diamond?

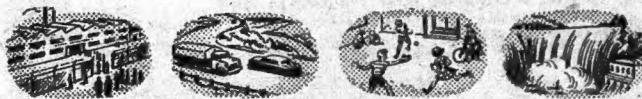
If a diamond as large as a baseball were ever found, it would probably be worth about 200 million dollars. But it would benefit only the person who owned it.

The amount of money which the life insurance companies in Canada invest each year on behalf of their policyholders is large enough to buy such a diamond! But this money is invested in ways which benefit every Canadian.

It is put to work to help build new schools, power plants, highways, industrial plants, homes and many other vitally important constructions. In all these ways it promotes progress and helps create jobs in communities throughout the nation.

Thus life insurance works for everyone two ways. It helps raise living standards. And it provides security by building income for old age and protection for families. Today nearly 5 million Canadians are creating this security for themselves and their families the *life insurance way*!

The LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES in Canada and their Representatives



WORKING FOR NATIONAL PROGRESS . . . BUILDING PERSONAL SECURITY



**IT WILL MAKE
a big difference!"**



There's going to be a new factory out on River Road. It will make a big difference to the town—another payroll, more jobs, more opportunity, more business for merchants.

When the local bank manager was asked for facts about the town as a possible factory site, he got them—fast. After a while things worked out.

Now the town has a new industry. The bank manager has a new customer. Soon he will be servicing the factory's payrolls, extending seasonal credit, making collections, supplying market information . . . doing all the things a local bank manager is trained to do.

It is a part of his job to help his community grow.

SPONSORED BY YOUR BANK

Here are the facts about protein grading

(From the Wheat Pool Budget)

THE prairie provinces of Canada, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, produced a wheat crop this year now estimated by the bureau of statistics at 455,000,000 bushels. The Canadian Wheat Board estimates that about 360,000,000 bushels of wheat will be delivered into commercial channels from this crop and that 45% or 162,000,000 bushels will grade No. 5 or lower because of extensive frost damage. There is a discount on 5 wheat of 28c below 1 Northern, on 6 wheat of 34c and on feed wheat 40c.

The wide price spreads between the grades together with the reduction in the initial Wheat Board price of 35c a bushel from last year has resulted in general dissatisfaction among wheat producers. There has been a demand from some areas for a change in the Canadian grading system. Canadian wheat is graded on its physical appearance and many farmers think that if protein content was the main factor in grading there would not now be nearly so wide a spread in prices between the grades. Much of the low grade wheat has a high protein content.

Protein is a great body building food. Says Gayelord Hauser in his book on nutrition: "The body is made of protein, inside and out. Arteries and glands, connecting tissue, muscles, skin and bone; all contain protein and are maintained and rebuilt by protein. Fats and carbohydrates are the body's oil and gasoline, they are burned together to produce energy. Vitamins and minerals are its spark plugs, essential to the utilization of food."

Much of the protein obtained in the diet of the Western world, and particularly in the richer countries, comes from meats. Pork has a high protein content. China's struggling millions get a lot of their protein requirements from the soybean. Sometimes the protein content of that runs as high as 40%. In poor nations protein needs must come from grains because the expensive transition from grains to meat animals to humans cannot be afforded by the population.

Wheat from the prairie provinces of Western Canada has a world reputation as a high protein product. While the protein content of this wheat varies from year to year and from region to region over the past 20 years, the average has been 13.6%. The wheat grown in the southern prairies of Alberta averages over a long period, 14.4% protein content.

Some 22 years ago the House of Commons at Ottawa decided to have an investigation made

into protein grading. A committee of the National Research Council was appointed to make an inquiry into the subject, the chairman thereof being Dr. Robert Newton, who recently retired as president of the University of Alberta. The report made by this committee outlined the advantages and disadvantages of introducing a system for the protein grading of Canadian wheat and recommended that further study be made of the subject.

The chief detriment to the introduction of protein grading in Canada, according to the report, rests in the fact that the European wheat importing nations were not at all interested in such an innovation. They relied on the long time reputation of Canadian wheat as being a strong wheat and upon the reliability of Canadian government grading. The reply of a committee of British millers to the suggestion that protein grading be introduced into the three type grades of Canadian wheat was as follows: "This committee recognizes that Canadian wheat realizes relatively high prices because of its characteristic inherent qualities, but, in our opinion, to guarantee a protein content in standard grades would present difficulties without compensating advantages."

With regard to the introduction of a protein grading system in Canada, the committee pointed out that buyers at country points have neither the time nor the facilities to make protein tests. If protein tests were made at the terminals, merchandising would be complicated by the necessity of segregating high and low protein wheats. Even at that it would be difficult to get any premium price back to the individual wheat producer.

The marketing situation in the United States for high protein wheat, principally from Montana but also from the Dakotas, frequently demands a premium and has attracted the attention of Canadian farmers resulting in some of this agitation for protein grading here.

The situation is different in the United States. The domestic market requires some half a billion bushels of wheat annually, most of which is winter wheat with a comparatively low protein content. Consequently millers bid for the high protein Montana wheat. In Canada the domestic market takes about 50,000,000 bushels a year, while around 250,000,000 bushels must go into the export market, mostly to Europe.

It should be understood, too, that when it comes to protein content, quality as well as quantity has to be considered

To maintain world peace, the U.N. must have force

By BEN MALKIN

NOT only did the Korean war demonstrate unexpected strength in the United Nations, but it exposed the weaknesses as well. The U.N. was able to muster a force that defeated the North Korean army. But it was largely an American force. In effect, the United Nations was the United States. Soon after the Korean war began, it became clear that if this condition were to be altered, the United Nations would have to build a military force made up from units of many countries, that would stand by to deal with trouble anywhere, anytime.

This was the essence of the Acheson peace plan, proposed at the meeting of the U.N. General Assembly that opened on September 19. His proposal would mean that a number of countries in the U.N. would muster forces similar to Canada's Special Force. These would come under United Nations orders, and would be available to counter aggression anywhere in the world. Moreover, the United Nations General Assembly could be called on 24 hours' notice, instead of 15, as was formerly the case, when the Security Council was unable, because of the big power veto, to reach decisions on urgent matters. Acheson's proposal would give the United Nations real teeth, making it almost a sort of super government, with its own armed force, and its own means of policing the world.

Russia objected to the plan, on the grounds that it by-passed the Security Council, which was charged at the 1945 conference in San Francisco when the U.N. was organized with dealing with questions of war and peace. Russia also opposed the raising of a military force by the U.N. But as John Foster Dulles, the American delegate to the U.N., pointed out, Acheson's plan would give Russia protection from aggression just as much as it would other countries. Dulles' argument seemed unsailable. If a U.N. military force were raised that comprised not only units from Western Europe and the Americas, but from Asia and the Soviet Union as well, it is difficult to see how any country in

by the foreign buyers. A 4 Northern or No. 5 wheat may show a high content of low-grade protein which will not fill the milling requirements of high quality protein.

When all is said, the fact still remains that protein content is one of the most important factors of value in Canadian wheat. In the years ahead it may have to be given greater recognition in the Canadian grading system.

the world could start a war. On the contrary, such an international force would be the best guarantee of peace the world had ever had, since it would not be available to any one country, or even group of countries, but would play the role of world policeman under United Nations orders.

Nor would the Acheson plan by-pass the Security Council. The late Prime Minister MacKenzie King pointed out in 1945, after the U.N. was formed, that the General Assembly was the Security Council's second line of defence. The General Assembly would only do the work of the Security Council at certain times and under certain conditions — that is, when the Security Council was rendered ineffective by the veto of one of the big five powers — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France or China. Since the Security Council would have the first opportunity at deciding questions of war and peace, the General Assembly could scarcely be by-passing the Security Council. If vital issues were placed before the General Assembly, it would only be because of the Security Council's inherent weaknesses.

What the Acheson plan might by-pass is the Russian theory that unanimity among the big powers is necessary to maintain peace in the world. In other words, the General Assembly, because its decisions could not be vetoed, could make decisions which one or another of the big powers opposed. But the Russians are dreamers. Under conditions as they exist today, to talk of big power unanimity is unrealistic. To wait for unanimity is to weaken the United Nations to the point where its debates are conducted in a vacuum, while real power is built around regional groupings such as the North Atlantic alliance. If the Russians really want to see the United Nations by-passed and rendered completely ineffective, they need only see the Acheson plan fall through.

Meantime, the United Nations meeting last month was its most momentous since 1945, for the organization had behind it the support of successful military action in Korea. It was talking through its hat, but for once had guns and men in uniform under its command. It was the first time in man's troubled history that an international army was available, not to win an empire, but to maintain peace. Difficult as these times are, this one fact shines as a beacon light.

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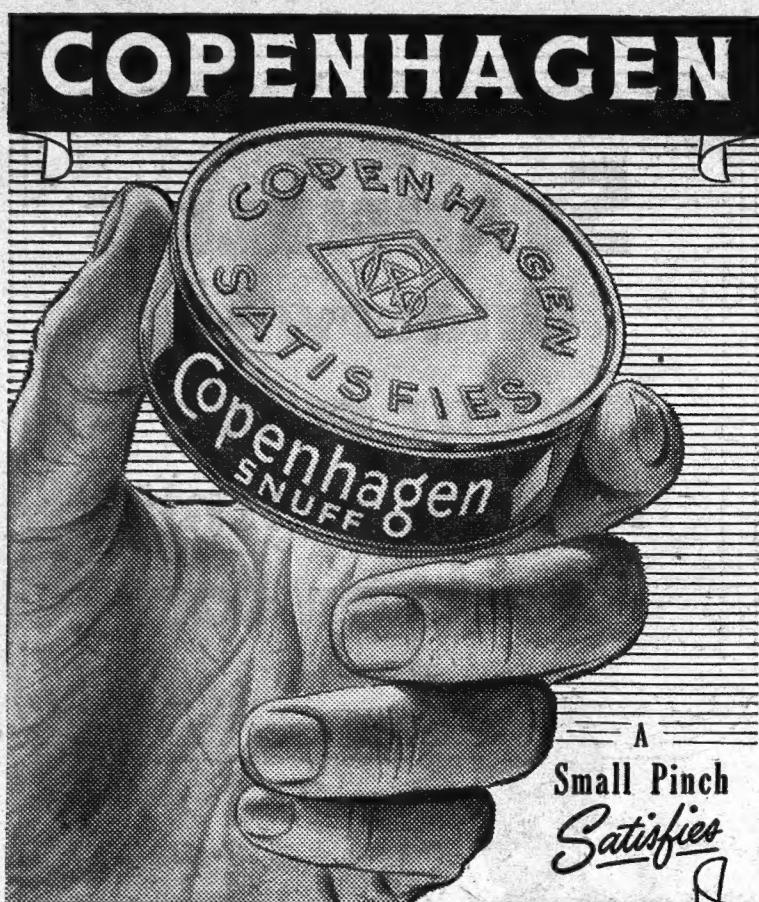
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Summer Idyll



It's kind of late for a summer scene, but we couldn't resist buying this picture that Jack Biram, Wolseley, Sask., took at Lake Ketepwa, Sask., this summer.

Here's why the rat is a rogue's gallery denizen

By PAUL HUXLEY

THE most destructive animal pest, the world over, is the common brown or house rat, which came originally from Central Asia, reached Britain about 1730, and has about six litters of ten annually. Its cousin, the black rat, which is smaller and has a longer tail, is also a serious threat to health. It is a carrier of bubonic plague which in the 14th century caused no fewer than twenty-five million deaths in Europe. That appalling continental epidemic, which was called the "Black Death", deprived England of one-third of her population in 1348.

As recently as 1907, a similar plague in India, caused as many as two million deaths. The rat is a further menace to health since it contaminates food by its filthy body and still more by its objectionable habits. It also fouls livestock drinking water.

Rats attack, eat, and pollute huge quantities of fruit, grain, groceries, meat, and vegetables annually. They destroy eggs, chickens, and (sometimes) piglets. They eat and contaminate much animal and poultry food,

and cause widespread damage by gnawing the equipment and structure of houses, farm buildings, markets, ships, stores, and warehouses. They often damage foundations of buildings, cause fires by nibbling at electric wire insulations and matches, and are responsible for some house flooding through their injuring lead water pipes.

The rat causes huge annual losses in furs, lace, silks, carpets, and leather goods. Rats, which cost Canada at least \$20,000,000 annually, multiply on an amazing scale, when conditions are favorable, and at three months old are ready for breeding.

Preventive Measures

The rat population would be appreciably reduced if people stopped from leaving scraps of food of all kinds about unnecessarily. Such fragments also attract flies.

Rubbish, which sooner or later, will become offensive, should either be burned or buried whichever technique is the more practicable. The farm-yard manure heap should be

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suitably protected from rat infestation. If not, rats are liable to make their homes within it, and leave them at night time for feeding purposes.

On large farms, especially, several cats are well worth keeping for obvious reasons.

Every effort should be made to starve the rodents by preventing their access to food. Thus animal and poultry fare should be kept in either metal containers with tightly-fitting lids or in bins adequately protected by fine wire-netting. Farm buildings should have concrete floors and at least rat-proof wooden doors and walls. Corrugated iron, however, is preferable and, of course, fire-proof.

Poultry houses which, for economy, are usually wooden throughout, should have securely-fitting doors, the small entrance should be closed at dusk, and there should be fine wire-netting, nine inches or more wide, attached to the lowest parts of the outer walls and concealed by either a layer of hard soil or flat sods.

Known ratholes (after destruction technique) should be plugged with broken crockery

All husbands are alike; but they do have different faces so you can tell them apart.—ANONYMOUS.

or glass and, maybe, a little concrete also. All openings through which rats can gain entrance to buildings of all kinds should be suitably closed, particularly in foundations where drain and other pipes enter. Anyone who sees a rat should mention the fact immediately.

Farmers and others should be constantly on the look out for sure evidence of rat activity, and then employ, forthwith, the best disinfestation procedure.

Destruction Technique

In cowhouses, piggeries, stables, and other buildings, the pouring of water in holes often yields encouraging results. The terrified rats soon emerge and are easily destroyed by dogs, and men and boys with sticks. One advantage of this method, which is used in Europe quite a lot, is that there is no possibility of the accumulation of offensive rat carcasses.

The law in England that corn stacks must be encircled by wire-netting, during threshing operations, to facilitate rat destruction, is one which has its value for other countries. That hygienic destructive technique is certainly most effective.

Rat traps with cheese, fish, or meat as bait are useful in houses (we disapprove of leaving poisoned food in corridors and rooms frequented by rats because, while a number would doubtless perish, the decaying bodies would create a nui-

sance). Out-of-doors, particularly in copses, ditch banks, etc., many rats can be destroyed by plugging all of several burrows, except one, and, in the latter, placing a hosepipe attached to the exhaust pipe of a car with a running engine. This effective technique should be employed for some minutes and the hole then plugged. Alternately two or three dessertspoonfuls of calcium cyanide dust could be placed at the entrance of the burrow, and the hydrocyanic acid gas which would be generated through exposure to the air, would destroy the rats as effectively as carbon monoxide. Either poison is better employed by rodent experts because of the risk to human life.

Good storage pays off

NOW is the time to check your harvesting equipment and prepare it for winter storage. The suggestions to follow may be applied to binders, threshers, combines, swathers, mowers, rakes, balers, forage crop harvesters, and so on.

Remove, inspect, and repair all canvases and store in a dry place. There are, at present, some canvas preservatives on the market. You might inquire from your local dealer.

All belts, both V-type and flat, should be removed for storage, inspected, and renewed if excessive wear is apparent. Chains should be inspected for wear, and links replaced if necessary and then coated with a rust preventive, or with heavy grease.

Bearings, which are not pre-lubricated or self-oiling, should be removed, cleaned with kerosene or solvent, wiped dry, and coated with a rust preventive oil.

Special attention should be given to the cutter bars of combines and mowers. Ledger plates and guards should be repaired, and broken sections replaced. Sickle bars should be removed for storage, and the broken sections replaced. Then the cutter bar should be sprayed with a rust preventative compound. The pick-ups on combines and balers should be examined for broken tines, bent guards, worn bearings, and so on.

The sieves, screens, and augers on combines and threshers should be examined, removed, and repaired if necessary, and the body cleaned of chaff, straw, and loose grain. Such accumulations are good places for dampness to start a corrosive action.

Paint provides a good protection for the body and frame of equipment. Annual painting may not be necessary, but touch-up jobs before storage will prevent rust and improve the general appearance of machinery.

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What do you think?

With this provocative sermon by Dr. Frank Morley, the Farm and Ranch takes pride in introducing a new feature which it feels will be well received by its readers. Beginning with this issue, Dr. Morley's sermons will be a regular feature of the Farm and Ranch. This one on the state of the Protestant church in Canada was originally published in Saturday Night, Toronto. Those that follow will be sermons preached to Dr. Morley's congregation at Grace Presbyterian Church, Calgary. Not all of our readers will agree with Dr. Morley, but both he and the Farm and Ranch would welcome an expression of opinion.

What's wrong with our Canadian Protestant Churches?

By REV. FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D.

FIRST, let me make plain my position: I want it understood that I profoundly admire the Protestant Church and believe in her destiny as greatly as I admire her history. Her contribution to freedom, to justice, and to material prosperity are evident in those countries that are Protestant. Nevertheless such bitter (and unfair) articles as that by Agnes Meyer reprinted in Christian Science Monitor — "Why Protestants Need to Wake Up" — and such judicial enquiries as the Report of President Wallace's Committee — "Young Canada and Religion", should lead Protestants to much self-examination.

For example, one of the chief glories of the Protestant Church has been that it was "the people's church". In the doctrine of "the priesthood of believers" the laity was to govern, teach, and assume pastoral duties. Business men of ability, however, find it impossible to take the time necessary for the business of the Church. True, they give some time to their local church, but they cannot serve on the central legislative and executive bodies of the Church. As a result the boards and committees, with a few brilliant exceptions, are being filled, increasingly, with mediocre and incompetent men while the abler men are frustrated and discouraged. The Protestant Church is cursed by mediocrity. The laity is also too busy to teach in Sunday School. Recently a youth worker and myself visited twenty-five young men trying to get leadership in boys' work, but we were in each instance turned down.

The People's Church

THE fact that the Protestant Church is "the people's church" has other implications. There can be no compulsion on members regarding Church duties. These are left to the conscience of the individual. But what if he has no conscience? The fear of hell may be a hangman's whip, but what can you use "to keep the wretch in order"? He contributes or not to the Church and attends or not as he pleases, but he demands all the services of the Church and likes to know that a church is in his community.

Car after car pulls up to the

Sunday School doors, drops the children, and then adults go away never thinking of themselves attending church. Half the parents of my Sunday School have no relationship to the Church. The Sacrament of Baptism has become a superstitious medieval remnant, and not fifty per cent of parents take the vows seriously. The modern Protestant uses the Church for three purposes — hatching, matching and dispatching.

Further, since the people own the Church, Protestant clergy are almost completely at the mercy of their congregation. I have known not a few congregations to stop their contributions in order "to starve out" an unpopular minister. Most of the older men finish their career with bitterness as their congregations strive to get rid of them in the present clamor for younger men.

Latimer was once warned to be careful what he said in his sermon since the king was present. Today the people are king. So the minister must strive to please the people. In the desire to be popular the once great Protestant sermon has been degraded into miserable pep talks that wouldn't convert a titmouse.

Too often the dominant question in preaching is not, "Is it true?" but, "What will people say? Will they like it?" There was a time in the history of the Protestant pulpit when the test was, "Is it sound?" but now the test is, "Is it interesting?" As a matter of fact, this dependence on sermons is destructive of so many spiritual values. Worship, for example. If you go into most Protestant churches before a service it sounds like a town hall meeting.

Poor Training

A CLERGYMAN'S training ill equips him for the modern church. Hopelessly medieval, few colleges give any course on pastoral counselling. Men graduate, as far as the college is concerned, utterly incompetent to give advice to this man who is going mad, this alcoholic, this woman whose husband beats her, those young and old folk haunted by remorse and full of fears and doubts. As a matter of fact, no

college that I know of gives a course in dealing with unconverted people!

Most clergymen if confronted with a person who claimed to be converted would refer him to a psychiatrist. As a matter of fact, many ministers are trying alone to serve congregations of 350 to 500 families! They must visit sick and shut-ins. They must preach twice on Sunday, talk to various groups, conduct funerals and weddings, advise people in difficulty. They must find and train leaders in a modern Church whose organization rivals a Y.M.C.A.

Despite its vast organization fellowship in the membership of the Church is also very poor. Strangers complain that they are ungrated after months of attendance in Church. Protestant families who move to another district or town are rarely visited.

Neglected Children

Perhaps the most glaring weakness of the Protestant Church is found in the training of its children. They are handed over to that outworn institution, the Sunday School. Some years ago a remarkably able group of people undertook a Character Education Enquiry. It shows that in influencing children in their notions of right and wrong the parents were given a mark of 54%; the children's friends, 35%; the club leaders, 14%; the public school teachers, 3%; and the church school teachers, 1/5 of 1%.

Since then Sunday Schools have slipped even further.

In Sunday School children miss "the preliminaries" and come in for "the lesson". It is frequently taught by people without any training, who have nothing more than goodwill and are without leadership qualities of any kind. Children are under no compulsion to concentrate on "the lesson". They learn nothing of the faith and doctrine of the Church and little of the Bible. Their attendance at Sunday School is irregular. There are exceptional teachers and pupils, of course, but the general picture is one of frustration and chaos. Good work is still done among the small children, but after the age of nine more harm is done than good.

Sharp Contrasts

THE most serious damage is apparent when children come to the age of fourteen and insist upon "graduating" from the Sunday School, but are quite untrained in the art of worship. Church service is a foreign language to them. They have never been disciplined to listen to a sermon; they do not know the hymns; they have never learned to follow prayers. It is startling to contrast a group of Roman Catholic young people with Protestant young people in a knowledge of their

faith, but it is even more startling to contrast them in their experience of worship.

The decline in home religion has also meant loss of personal religion. Protestantism has failed to provide its people with a rationale and technique of prayer. Protestants don't know how to pray, what to pray for, or what to expect from prayer.

The Report, "Young Canada and Religion", makes clear the failure of the Sunday School in underlining the fact that only a minority of Protestant youth have a connection with a Church. The situation is more serious than the Report alleges: Not more than one boy in twenty with a Protestant background maintains a close connection with a church. A certain professor who is a friend of mine says that he has made it a practice to ask his classes how many go to church. Rarely does he get any affirmative response except from Roman Catholics.

Another glory of the Protestant Church has been fellowship with diversity. Although believers might belong to the Salvation Army or the Church of England, they might feel equally Christian, joined together as members of the universal Church. Plagued by much inefficiency and by envy of the Roman Catholic Church, Protestants are losing this sense of fellowship. Never was denominationalism so acute.

Envously Protestants say, "Look at the Roman Catholic Church! When she cracks down on politicians and newspaper editors they pay attention! Why aren't we united like that?" They appear to be ignorant of the fact that the Roman Catholic Church has built herself out of the traditions, but that the genius of the Protestant Church has been its claim that all men should worship according to conscience without any odium attaching to him and still be united with other denominations spiritually and in co-operation. Thus if I want to organize a group of "Morleyites", I should be free to do so without criticism. The only time criticism should attach itself to me would be when I claim to have "the truth" and be more Christian than my fellow-members in the Universal Church.

Unity we must have, but at the cost of diversity and freedom the cost is too high. Moreover, the saddest persecutions of European history have issued from the days of "one Church". Protestants seem completely oblivious to the fact that their Church did not come into being at the Reformation. The Reformation was only an attempt to get back to what the Reformers believed the Church originally was in Apostolic days. Because they do not realize this, Protestants have an inferiority complex with regard to the Roman Catholic Church

as if it were "Mother Church", any rancor. Aware of the glorious contributions the Protestant Church has made to democratic traditions and Christian ethics, and that for countless millions she has revealed the way of life, it is my earnest prayer that her future will be more glorious than her past.

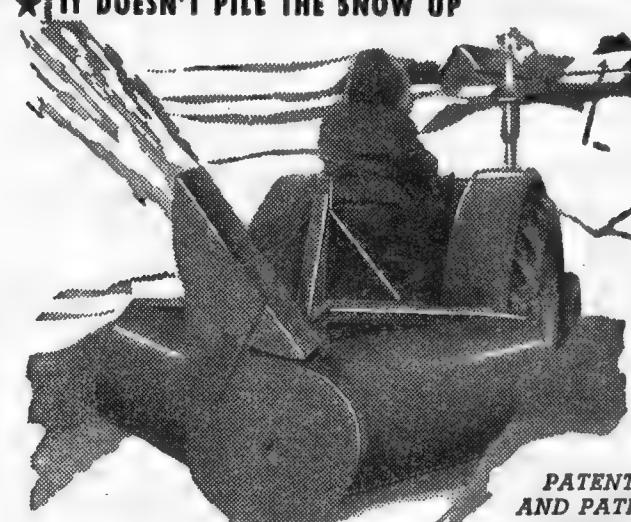
I write these things as a Protestant clergyman who is deeply concerned with the troubles of the Protestant Church and certainly without past.



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Back in the 60's the man who knew his letters and his "Goes-into's" turned teacher for the settlers' children. Gathered round the glowing base-burner they took their first steps toward becoming citizens of a great country as the Dominion passed on to them his store of knowledge. This first voluntary teaching was soon replaced by a regular school system, for none knew better than our forefathers that no real progress can be accomplished without widespread education.



FP-40

Juvenile Wise-Guy



This young owl wasn't being too wise at that. He stayed on his stump long enough to let Fred G. Schutz of Bluffton, Alta., approach close enough to get this fine picture. What, young fellow, would the result have been if Mr. Schutz had been a trigger-happy youngster with a .22?

Looking for a money-maker? How about elk farming?

By KERRY WOOD

ELK farming hasn't been tried in Western Canada as yet, but anyone who knows game animals and the tourist trade can guarantee that this venture would be profitable, interesting, and good for the country.

The experimenting has been done. Several wealthy men in the United States, from Judge Caton during the last century down to an Oklahoma oil magnate of today, have stocked large tracts of fenced waste-lands with game animals. From their experiments you'll learn that elk thrive best of all our native big game animals behind wire. Unless rigorously controlled in such areas, they multiply too rapidly for their range. This fact has been proven in our own Banff National Park, where 250 elk were imported from the Yellowstone Park in 1917 to re-stock the reserve.

Today, elk are so numerous around Banff that 300 to 400 does have to be slaughtered every winter by park wardens to prevent the prolific herds from over-grazing the available range. In addition, elk from Banff, Jasper, and Waterton Parks have crossed the unfenced boundaries into adjacent public shooting areas, re-popu-

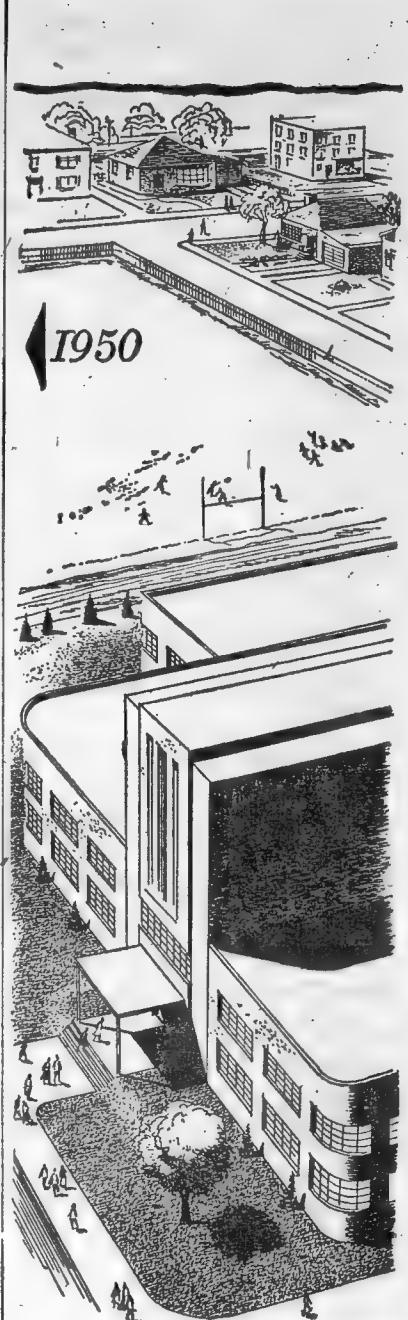
lating the wilds so successfully that we have had many years of open seasons on these magnificent animals.

Elk farming could become a profitable new industry catering to our important tourist trade, giving Western Canada something distinctive to offer visitors. At present, government regulations prevent us farming game animals. This law was designed to stop poaching and selling meat obtained from wild land herds of game, when the old market-hunter racket was outlawed. But the time has come when we could easily legalize elk farming under special government permit, since inspection check-ups by game officers, animal and meat branding, plus cold storage of game until needed are all possible today.

What's Needed?

Basic requirements for this unique industry would be: elk breeding stock, fenced waste-land, plus living quarters for the staff.

A permit to purchase some surplus wild stock from any of the National Parks crowded by these animals would have to be obtained—providing, of course, the government sanctioned an



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FP-40

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LIFE INSURANCE AT LOW NET COST

industry in the first place. Collecting the animals would probably be at the expense of the purchaser, with park warden supervision. A sort of wild animal round-up would take place, with horsemen "wa-hooing" across the range to drive animals in funnel-shaped runs leading to stout corrals where the selected elk could be loaded into trucks and transported to the waiting ranch. Possibly some breeding stock could be obtained more cheaply from zoos, also from Indians and others who have made pets of such animals.

The land required presents no serious problem, as there are large tracts of scrub and waste-lands adjacent to settled areas in most parts of Western Canada, — with the foothills of Alberta being ideal. It would help, if the wasteland were not too far from good roads, so that the interesting industry could be conveniently visited by tourists and fellow-Canadians. Several sections of land in a solid block would be desirable, though even one section of land would be sufficient for a small start in this type of farming. Scrublands can still be bought for around \$5 per acre; perhaps, in some regions, it might be possible to lease a suitable tract from the government.

Fencing would be expensive, as a really stout fence of eight strands of barbed-wire, eight feet high would be necessary to hold in the high-jumping elk. In addition to the main barrier, one or two guard-fences should be spaced inside, consisting of single wire placed about 3 feet up from the ground and electrically charged to "shock" animals coming in contact with the strands and teach them a healthy respect for fences. Less elaborate cross-fences would also be necessary, to keep does and stags segregated at times, also to separate breeding stock from animals wanted for marketing. Plus the necessary round-up corrals, abattoir, a sizeable cold storage plant, and dwellings for the operators.

Twin Births

Some of the attractions of the plan: Elk can be raised much more cheaply than beef if enough range is given them, requiring no supplementary feed at all. However, in a restricted range it is possible to feed hay and other fodders to carry them through the winter. No barns or shelters are required.

Doe elk drop twin calves a goodly percentage of the time—some park wardens claim that twins occur in 50% of elk births. Under ranch conditions, prolific mothers would be selected and saved for breeding purposes. One good stag will service twenty to thirty does, when wild herds are numerous enough. But on a ranch, where there would be no need for the stag to defend his harem from rivals, probably a selected bull could look after the whole herd.

Young animals mature rapidly, being adult in size in sixteen months. A stag's carcass provides about 500 pounds of dressed meat; a doe yields a hundred pounds less. This meat would command a premium price, being a novelty item. And prime elk is delicious eating, fit fare for honest tax-payers on festive occasions or to provide a distinctive Canadian Game Dinner for those important cash-paying tourists visiting our National Parks. At present, tourists find Canadian cuisine rather colorless; Americans in particular find our menus no different from what they can get at home. A Canadian Game Dinner would be welcomed by visitors and Canadians alike.

In addition to raising elk meat, the Elk Farm would have other sources of income. Hides would be saleable, of course, while even the magnificent antlers shed every winter by the stags could be marketed. (For example, the writer knows one man who earns a very good living out of making and selling antler novelties.) Perhaps the Elks' Lodge boys still buy elk teeth — they used to pay \$5 per pair for the rudimentary canines of the stags! No doubt a considerable extra revenue could be derived from guided tours of the ranch at certain seasons of the year.

One friend to whom I explained this elk farm notion felt that a profitable auto-camp could be run in connection with the farm, catering to curious visitors. Doubtless a man operating an Elk Farm could get additional government permits to raise certain game birds for meat purposes: mallards, Canada Geese, and possibly pheasants. Naturally, the strictest control would have to be vested in government inspectors, and any operator convicted of illegal practices regarding wild game would forfeit his farm license at once.

The idea may sound unique, but it is nevertheless practical. At present, more than three-quarters of Canada's population have never tasted big game flesh, with the percentage even higher among Americans and other tourists. Game flesh, butchered when prime and kept in cold storage until required for use, would be a zestful treat to feature in Canadian park restaurants and for special banquets. We have a surplus of Elk in our National Parks right now to supply the breeding stock; we have wastelands in every province of Western Canada suitable for this type of farming; we owe it to our important tourist trade to provide visitors with something special, such as this Canadian Game Dinner. Elk farming can become a profitable new industry, and good for our country.

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No one denies the importance of oil to every man, woman and child in this province — but you just can't eat it. And by the same token no one denies the greater importance of livestock and you can eat meat.

Value of petroleum production in Alberta in the first seven months of 1950	\$43,029,622.00
Value of livestock marketings during the same period	66,757,868.00
Cash payment to farmers and ranchers by Alberta Packing Plants	43,623,769.00

Meat packers provide a big portion of the cash income of Alberta farmers as payment for livestock and other farm products. More than four-fifths of the packers' sales dollar goes back to the farmer in this way.

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Alberta master farmer awards announced for 1950

THE Alberta Master Farm Family Award winners for 1950 will go to:

EMILE CAMMAERT FAMILY,
Rockyford

CHARLES J. KALLAL FAMILY,
Tofield

ROY BALLHORN FAMILY,
Wetaskiwin

E. S. PARSON, FAMILY,
Boyle

FRED LABRECQUE FAMILY,
Spirit River

Each master farm family receives an award of \$1,000.00, an engraved plaque, and a name plate for the farm entrance.

Objectives of the master farm family program are to provide a practical demonstration of farm and family progress and approved farm practices which bring success. This is to emphasize the advantages of the farming vocation and the wholesomeness and dignity of rural life. It is designed also to show the farm youth the high ideals of agriculture and the opportunities in rural life.

Interest in the program throughout rural Alberta was very keen and 48 families were nominated. Basic requirements of candidates for the master farm family awards are: Canadian citizenship, actual operation of a farm either as an owner or lessee for 20 consecutive years (including military service), nomination by at least three neighbors and personal acceptance of the nomination. The required years of consecutive farming was boosted to 20 this year compared with 10 last year. This change was made in order that all nominees would represent the tougher and the better days of farming. Under the 10-year qualification only some of agriculture's best days were represented.

Selection of the award winners is conducted on a district then a regional basis with the selection finally being confirmed by a Provincial committee. Both technical and practical agriculture and home economics are represented on all committees. The five honored families represent regions corresponding roughly to the five soil zones of Alberta.

A scoring system allot points for each of 87 factors of farm living and farm plant. The system is organized under four main headings, namely: the home and farmstead, operation and organization of the farm, family and community life, and management and business methods. Possible scores have been carefully worked out for each division according to its relative importance and the record of each candidate was measured on this detailed basis.

Kallal family

LOCATED 5½ miles south of Tofield, the Chas. J. Kallal farm consists of 1920 acres surrounding an extensive and modern set of farm buildings. Beaverhill Lake is just to the north; Ryley a few miles east.

Mr. and Mrs. Kallal were both born in Illinois. Mr. Kallal is 66 years old and his wife is 60 years. Married in Edmonton in 1915, they have lived on their present farm for the past 23 years. The Kallals have nine children and it took the combined efforts of all to achieve success as a smoothly-functioning family unit.

Of the nine children, three are still at home. Joe, 33, and Kenneth, 29, put in full time on the farm. Lawrence, 17, drives to Tofield in his own "jallopy" where he is taking his Grade 12, but in addition to his studies, he finds plenty of time to help with the farm work and win prizes in the show ring.

Charles Kallal and his three sons still on the home place are firm believers in cattle. They seed the majority of their farm to grain, of course, but they readily admit that they are making more money with their Herefords. "Cattle is the foundation of farming, especially in areas where you can't depend on rainfall. Central Alberta is a great cattle country. Our animals are bigger boned and have a more rugged constitution than those raised in the south," said Mr. Kallal. Then, more cautious, he agrees that the open winters of the southern ranges are a great advantage. "We have to feed our cattle in the wintertime, but the gains are good and the quality of our animals is second to none," he added.

Mr. Kallal and the boys have a herd of 100 purebred Herefords and an additional forty or more commercial cattle. The herd bull, "Hi-Point Royal Regent 11th," won the grand championship in the Hereford class at the Edmonton Livestock Show in competition with animals which have been consistent winners at stock shows in both Canada and the United States. Lawrence is the showman of the family, having appeared at exhibitions since he was nine years old, but each member of the family pass the credit on to one of the others.

The Cammaert family

A MAN who borrowed \$250 to come to Alberta from his native Belgium, 48-year-old Emile John Cammaert today owns one of Rockyford's outstanding farms. When the farm first comes into view your eye immediately is caught by the well planned farmstead and the well maintained buildings

creating the impression that here is an efficiently managed farm.

Emile Cammaert is a good manager and a natural leader, but the success of his farming career has not been a solo effort — it is definitely a family project. Mrs. Cammaert, 22-year-old John, and 17-year-old Margaret, are all willing tenacious workers, and all play an important part in the farm operation. A great family spirit exists in the Cammaert household and it is obvious that they fully enjoy living together.

For his first six years in Alberta Mr. Cammaert worked on a farm for his aunt, Miss Stephanie Cammaert. In 1923 he rented a quarter-section of land from an uncle, and in 1925 began farming for himself when he rented 870 acres of land.

The present Cammaert farm, located about three miles west of the 870-acre rented farm, was purchased from the C.P.R. in 1938. The property contained an old shack which disintegrated while being moved. Neighbors told Emile he couldn't successfully farm the land he purchased but they proved to be very wrong because he has made a profit each year.

The barn measuring 94 feet by 34 feet has a concrete floor and foundations. It features 10 steel box stalls and 16 head extensions. This air-conditioned barn has electrically warmed water to supply the stock with drinking water. It has also an electric food cooker, and 100 tons of hay can be stored in the hay mow. Mr. Cammaert and John did most of the work on the barn including a first-rate job of wiring.

All the conveniences of a first-class city home are contained in the fully modern eight-room home. Such articles as an electric range, electric refrigeration, and electric mixers are all part of the kitchen equipment. The house is heated by a coal furnace but this presents no hardship because an automatic stoker has been installed. The bright spacious living room indicates Mrs. Cammaert's exceptionally good taste in furnishing and decorating.

A real highlight of the farm is the swimming pool in front of the house. This 12-foot by 25-foot pool was built in 1941. It started out to be a lily pond for Mrs. Cammaert, but it was turned into a swimming pool. The Cammaert pool is the rendezvous for many children after school and all summer. Mrs. Cammaert keeps a vigilance over the pool whenever children are present. Following their swim all the children receive sandwiches or fruit.

In addition to the father and son combination, one hired man is kept all year while another is retained most of the year. About 1,170 acres are being farmed by the Cammaerts with 1,060 acres of this under cultivation. The crops

include wheat, oats, barley, flax, alfalfa, and some grasses. An eight-year crop rotation system is used.

Mr. Cammaert has always used irrigation on his present farm. Using sprinkler irrigation he can irrigate about 1,000 acres while previously he could irrigate about 320 acres under the flood irrigation system.

Emile Cammaert and John now are raising purebred Shorthorn cattle. This project started in 1943 and prior to that time they raised purebred hogs. At present the Cammaerts have 56 purebred Shorthorn cattle of excellent quality. Mr. and Mrs. Cammaert flew to Scotland recently to attend a Shorthorn auction sale. He hopes to purchase 10 females in order to strengthen his herd. Mr. Cammaert plans to hold a sale at his farm in the spring when he will sell 10 bulls and 15 females. At his last sale in 1948 he sold 32 head of cattle.

Fred Labrecque family

FRED LABRECQUE, head of the Peace River master farm family, who farms 1,500 acres (1,100 of it under cultivation this year) near Spirit River in the Peace River country, came to that district with his parents when he was seven years old and has lived there ever since.

Born in Lambton, Que., in 1911, he inherited a flair for farming from his father for whom he worked until he was old enough to take over the half section reserved for him and which is part of the present farm. Similarly provided for, a brother of the master-farmer, operates on adjoining land. These two substantial properties are landmarks on the highway between Spirit River and Rycroft.

The Labrecque farm is a happy example of the perfect family partnership whether on the business or the domestic side; an example also of the farm family which loves the soil literally "for the land's sake".

Mr. and Mrs. Labrecque have seven children. The children are: Romeo, 18; Bernadette, 17; Lorne, 15; Arthur, 11; Diane, 9; Leo, 3½, and Yvonne, 16 months.

If Romeo is his father's right hand, Lorne is his left when he is not at school in Spirit River. Romeo's chief interest is in livestock, and, under his father's supervision, this is his department on the farm today. The likelihood seems to be that when he begins farming "on his own" he will be a livestock man first and a grain grower in the second place. But from father and grandfather, Romeo has inherited more far-seeing wisdom than are due only to his eighteen years. "There can always be mishaps on a farm", he says. So this winter he will be in Edmonton learning diesel engine operation as a second string to his bow.



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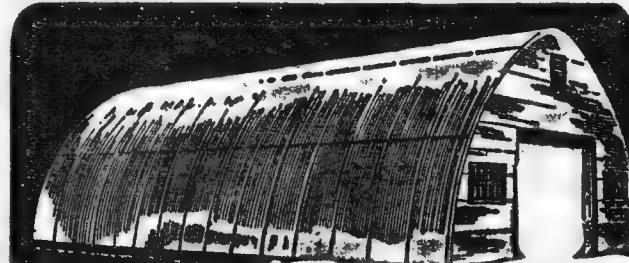
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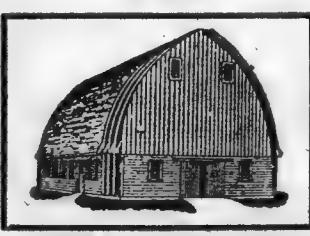
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The Labrecque farm is a completely self-contained establishment conducted with a good deal of the efficiency of big business on the farming side and, in the home, all the gracious living that a home should enjoy. The same imagination which has devised means of cutting labor and saving time on the farm appears in the house. Wood, for example, is brought up from the basement into the kitchen by a miniature freight elevator or dumbwaiter.

Power for the home and farm machinery is generated by a 1,500-watt wind charger outside the house and a 1,000-watt Delco plant in the basement.

As in many parts of the Peace River country, water supply presented a problem which had to be solved by means of the dug-out which has become a familiar feature of that part of Alberta. There are two of these on the Labrecque farm, from one of which water for livestock is drawn from the other the domestic supply which is stored in a basement cistern of some 24,000 gallons capacity. Drinking and cooking water, however, is hauled from a well on another part of the property, about a mile away.

Farm crops include creeping red fescue, alsike and altaswede clover. Although a portion of the land is summerfallowed each year the addition of fiber and fertility through grasses and clover maintain production. The master-farm family's principal crops, however, have been Thatcher wheat and Lorain-Victory oats, of which they have grown, over a five-year average, some 200 acres and 40 acres respectively.

The livestock population of this master-farm comprises 16 grade Shorthorns, four Percheron horses, 200 head of poultry and a few turkeys and geese and about 15 head of purebred Yorkshire swine.

Parson family

E. S. PARSON, head of the master-farm family of that section of Alberta which has Athabasca at its centre, acquired a taste for the land as a young farm hand in Sweden where he was born in 1892, son of a policeman. For a little while before coming with his 20-year-old bride to Canada—he himself was only 21—he followed the trade of a miller.

The Parsons arrived as strangers in a strange land, knowing not a word of English between them and no one except a sister of Mrs. Parsons at whose farm home they spent a night. It was their only resting place on the 30-mile trek on foot to their homestead out in the bush near what is now Boyle.

Their original quarter is now the grainfield in the 640 acres which are the Esplund farm, so named from Mr. Parson's initials.

To her husband and eleven sons and daughters, Mrs. Parsons is "Mum" though no doubt known more formally to the Swedish registrar-general as Eve.

Mr. Parson is a leader in the community—president of the federal and provincial CCF for the Athabasca constituency and the Athabasca District Agricultural Society; secretary manager of the Watershed Co-operative Livestock Association; director of Federated Co-ops Limited; chairman of the Boyle local of the Alberta Farmers' Union and the local school board and member of the School Trustee's Association; delegate to the Alberta Livestock Co-op and the Alberta Poultry Producers; member of the Boyle Board of Trade and a warden of the Lutheran Church.

The success of the Parsons' diversified farming in a district where difficulties are manifold is made all the more remarkable by a fruit orchard—perhaps unique in this northern latitude. The principle products are crab apples and an unnamed species of late plum, grafted from two other species also unnamed, sent by the Dominion Government farm at Morden, Man., for experimental purposes. This species is about the size of a crab apple but softer while still harder than the familiar kind of plum.

This year the apple trees provided Mrs. Parson with canning material for 125 quarts.

Of the 640 acres, 450 have been cultivated this year, the remainder fenced for pasture. Wheat, oats and barley are their chief crops and their livestock consists of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire hogs from purebred stock, Suffolk sheep, Percheron horses and Leghorn poultry. Queen of the livestock is the prize-winning Shorthorn, Townsview Myrtle, but native of the Esplund farm is her calf, Esplund Rose.

The Ballhorn family of Wetaskiwin

ONE of Canada's leading cattlemen is Roy Ballhorn, of Wetaskiwin.

Roy Ballhorn and his wife came to the Wetaskiwin district from Iowa. Both were born in 1892. They were married in 1918, and their one child, Roma, was born two years later.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballhorn have lived on their Wetaskiwin farm for thirty-two years. Roy has lived on a farm all his life, but Mrs. Ballhorn spent her childhood in a small town.

Another member of the Ballhorn household is Mrs. Staack, mother of Mrs. Ballhorn. Mrs. Staack proudly announced she is 79½ years old. She helps with the housework and has been with the family for the last fifteen years.

The Ballhorn "Woodlawn Farm", located six miles south and four miles east of Wetaski-

win, is definitely one of the district's show places.

Woodlawn Farm consists of 800 acres surrounding well sheltered buildings. The Ballhorns believe in shelter belts. Roy and his wife started planting trees more than thirty years ago, and according to Roy, "It seems like we've been planting ever since." Mrs. Ballhorn pointed out a gigantic spreading maple as the sole tree growing around the homesite at that time. It is now one of what seems to be thousands of spruce, poplar, willow and maple. Large flowering crab-apple trees are a picture during spring and summer and in the winter season provide food for the birds. In the kitchen garden other varieties of crab-apples, as well as plums, currants, apples and berries are grown. There are delicious "Tom Thumb" cherries growing on a dwarf tree. Nearby is a fine asparagus bed which supplies three families.

The fruit trees, flowers and shrubs surrounding the eight-room house are the responsibility of Mrs. Ballhorn and Roma, and neighbors for miles around have been given a start in the splendid varieties which these two women have developed. Mrs. Ballhorn indulged her interest and skill in such activities over the years and admits this might have some bearing on the fact that her daughter graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture at the University of Alberta . . . only woman graduate of the class in 1944.

On Woodlawn Farm, Mr. Ballhorn has 240 purebred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, among the finest on the North American continent. Roy is one of Canada's outstanding Angus breeders, and animals from the Ballhorn farm have been winning reserve and grand championships in major stock shows all over the country. He has shipped Angus breeding stock to half the States of America and every province in Canada.

Commenting on features of his selective breeding program (which he has carried on for 32 years), Mr. Ballhorn replied in a laconic drawl, "Well, a fellow always has something in mind for breeding. What I like is the head. Everybody says our Angus have wonderful heads."



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Woodlawn Angus have wonderful heads, but they also have the depth, smoothness and thickness looked for in good Angus cattle. The king of the herd is Woodlawn Eilenemere 2nd. At the age of three years he weighs 1,850 pounds and in his various showings has won first prize, senior and grand championship awards.

Woodlawn Eilenemere 2nd is not for sale, but Mr. Ballhorn values him in excess of \$5,000. Like Woodlawn Erica, Woodlawn Barbara and Woodlawn Blackbird, his worth is in the quality of his sons and daughters.

There is no summerfallow on the Ballhorn farm. Approximately 300 acres are planted to grain and the rest is seeded with a mixture of brome, alfalfa, altaswede clover and timothy. Some of this is used for pasture and the rest is cut for winter feed. As Mr. Ballhorn points out, the grain-pasture-hay rotation fully utilizes all the land and leaves the soil unimpaired. "The soil on this farm is in just as good shape as it was thirty years ago."

There are three houses on Woodlawn Farm. In addition to the main home there is a four-room bungalow for one hired hand and his family and a three-room cottage for a single man. All three are supplied with natural gas and electricity, as are other buildings around the farm. The family home is well furnished and fully modern. There are four bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, with a spacious living room, dining room, kitchen and utility room downstairs. A sunroom has been pressed into service as an office for Mr. Ballhorn where he keeps his records and performs the duties of various offices and memberships he holds in the Canadian Angus Association, Western Stockgrowers, Alberta Cattlemen, Fish and Game Association and the U.F.A. Roy is interested in school administration, having served on the school board for 18 years, much of the time as chairman. He has served on the M.D. council for five years and on the local hospital board for the same length of time.

Farm veterans

Since the end of World War II 50,000 Canadian veterans of that conflict have been settled on farms. The Canadian government has advanced some \$300,000,000 as loans to these men for the purchase of land, implements, trucks and so forth, required to operate their farms.

The administration of the Veterans' Land Act has engaged experts to advise these veterans the best methods of farming to maintain the fertility of their land. It is believed that the majority of these men will make a success of their operations.—Budget.

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Canadian Holsteins win in Chile

HOLSTEINS of Canadian breeding won five of the eleven bull classes and six of the seven female classes at the National Exhibition of Chile held recently at Santiago. Canadian-bred females were named grand, reserve grand and junior champion and a Cana-

dian bull was junior champion. There were 536 Black and Whites entered. These were roughly half of North American origin and half of European origin, the two types being judged separately by George M. Clemons, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

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The calf that made history in Bang's disease control

By H. F. IRWIN

IN the old rail corral on Johnny Walter's ranch, north-east of Drumheller, one bright afternoon late this September, an April heifer calf received the first compulsory dose of Brucella Strain 19 vaccine following establishment of Municipal District of Starland as the first Brucellosis-Restricted Area in Canada.

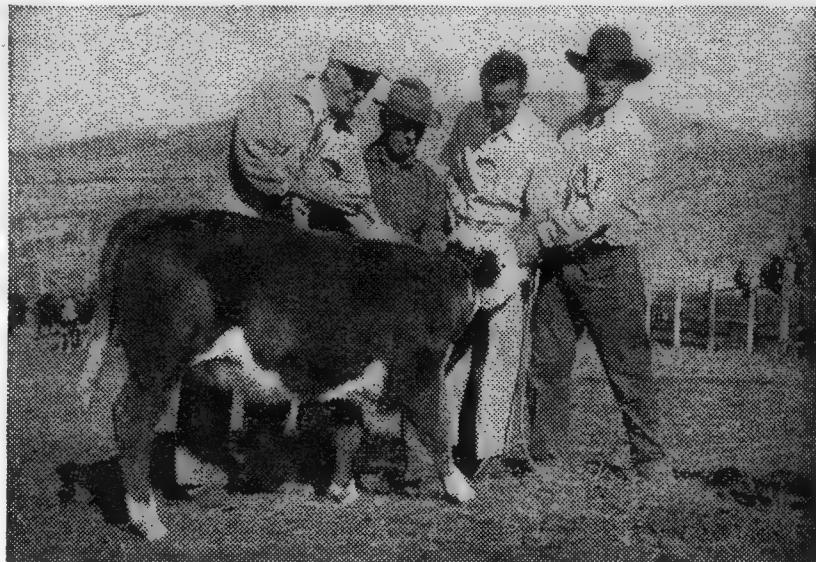
This was carried out under the latest Alberta legislation which empowers Agricultural Service Boards to undertake compulsory control and eradication of Bang's disease.

The Act offers two plans: Plan 1, which requires immediate blood testing and removal of all reactors from the herds of

practical, so that, in accordance with Section 2 and Section 3a of the Act, no restrictions will be placed on cattle entering the area. Nevertheless, private blood testing is recommended, for safety's sake, and many of the owners have requested that testing be done at the time of vaccinating.

Reactors so discovered will be permanently branded to identify them as reservoirs of Brucella Abortus germs, to protect prospective buyers of dairy stock.

Establishment of Starland as a Restricted Area for the control of Bang's culminated several years of campaigning by the Agricultural Service Board.



Heifer C. V. 12443 receiving the first compulsory dose of brucella vaccine at the hands of Dr. G. S. Peppin, assisted by Johnny Walters, Dr. J. Lord and Henry Walters.

the restricted area. Plan 2: Under this all heifer calves of four to eight months of age must be vaccinated; cows from which milk is sold for human consumption must be blood tested; auction sales and community pastures are placed under control. Under these controls, cattle sold at auction must show a negative test 30 days prior to the date of the sale; community pastures are open to Bang's free animals only.

As Plan 1 is too costly, and Bang's free replacements too few, the Agricultural Service Board requested establishment of the Restricted Area as provided by Plan 2. It is estimated that it would have cost the municipality approximately \$20,000 to carry out blood testing alone under Plan 1. Less than a tenth of that amount spent yearly under Plan 2, will, over a period of five years, build up herds immune to this insidious disease.

Plan 2 will enable the municipality to establish Bang's free herds with a minimum of inconvenience and expense. Compulsory blood testing will be deferred until it would appear

Heavy calf losses in local herds; numerous cases of undulant fever among municipal residents; positive blood tests that proved that Brucellosis was the cause, resulted in ready support of the cattle owners when compulsory control of contagious abortion was proposed to them.

Heavy Support

DURING mid-summer volunteer workers circulated a petition throughout every one of the twenty-five townships of Starland requesting the Minister of Agriculture to have the municipality established as a Brucellosis - Restricted Area. Two-thirds of the cattle owners were required to support the petition but 95% signed in favor.

As soon as the municipality was declared a restricted area compulsory vaccination was started. The first calves vaccinated were the 133 heifers of this year's crop on the Walters' ranch where vaccination has been done privately for several years. Incidentally the results have been so satisfactory that there is no one in the municipality more in favor of calfhood.

vaccination than Johnny Walters.

While many thousands of her sisters have been immunized under various voluntary arrangements in Alberta, in past seasons, with the compulsory vaccination of the little white-face, C. V. 12443, on Johnny Walters' ranch that September day, there started in Canada a new era in the history of the control of contagious abortion.

Bang's disease and basic herds

BECAUSE of the concerted Federal-Provincial effort to stamp out Bang's disease there may be a considerable temporary loss to cattle owners in disposing of condemned animals, according to the Saskatchewan department of agriculture.

Selling these animals at present high market prices will help to keep losses at a minimum, but income taxes may take sizeable amounts of such sales unless replacements are made within the calendar year.

Establishment of a basic herd often is the answer and the department suggests that farmers whose cattle react positively to the test for Bang's disease should contact the taxation division, department of national revenue, Regina or Saskatoon, for particulars of establishing a basic herd. After disposal of animals so designated considerable time latitude is permissible in making replacements.

Don't burn stubble

IN spite of repeated pleadings to stop burning combine stubble and straw, this expensive and destructive practice still continues. With utter disregard of the need of most soils for fibre for protection against wind and water erosion, farmers in many districts continue to apply a match to burn off the stubble saying it is too heavy a crop to handle in any other way.

C. A. Cheshire, agricultural engineer, Alberta department of agriculture, says that in most cases a well adjusted tiller with sharp blades and possibly added weight will handle the straw of even heavy cereal crops. In areas of the province where blade cultivation is practiced, the straw presents very little difficulty.

Clean seed now

MOST of the cleaning of cereal and grass seeds is done in the springtime and facilities for cleaning are overtaxed in that season. J. E. Birdsall, supervisor of crop improvement, suggests that seed grain be cleaned right now. If the practice of distributing the work throughout the year was followed, more seed could be cleaned and a better job done.

Farm Service Facts

No. 16W PRESENTED BY



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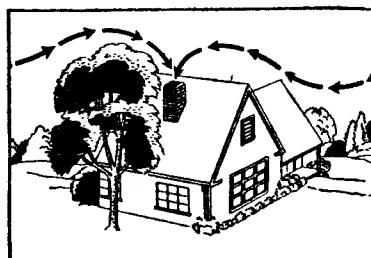
Operation and Care of Space Heaters

To get the greatest satisfaction and comfort from your space heater, the most important thing is to have correct chimney draft. Two common troubles are *Insufficient Draft* and *Down Draft*. The first of these may be caused by any of the following: obstructions in the chimney restricting the natural elimination of smoke and soot; loose mortar between bricks, allowing outside air to counteract and hamper the upward draft. To correct this . . . repair the outside of the chimney with fresh mortar . . . make sure there are no loose bricks or other obstructions in the chimney . . . make all vent pipe connections with the chimney air tight.

Down Draft is caused when your chimney is lower than some part of the house or other surrounding object, such as a tall tree. Chimneys should extend at least two feet above the highest part of the house or tree. If this does not correct the trouble, a chimney crown or "down draft preventer" may be purchased and placed on top of the chimney.

Make Use Of Draft Regulator

Each heater is supplied with a special Draft Regulator and it is very important that these regulators be installed in accordance



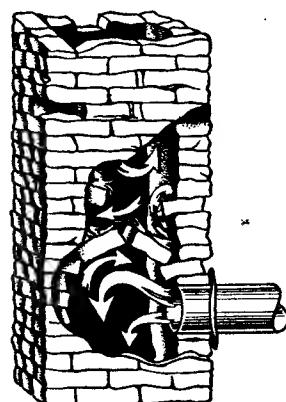
This diagram shows how down drafts are caused. The chimney should be bigger.

with the manufacturers' instructions. This helps assure a constant draft at all times in the appliance.

Tips On Starting The Burner

Any oil burner should be started on a low flame for about ten minutes. If you turn it suddenly up to high, you will most likely flood the pot. When operating the burner in the low position for a long time, as in spring or fall, when only a

little heat is required, see that it has ample draft so as to prevent carboning up. The way to handle this is to start on a low flame, then turn to the high setting for ten minutes in order to create a good draft quickly. This prevents fouling of the heater and burns up any carbon that may be there. It is much better to have complete combustion of the fuel, even if some heat is wasted, than to have incomplete combustion where the fuel produces soot and carbon instead of heat. Then when the burner is operating freely, set it low to produce the heat required.



This chimney will not work properly until the loose bricks are removed. Attach a weight to the end of a rope and drop it down the chimney. Pull it up and down a few times, and you can usually dislodge the obstruction.

Keep Heaters Clean
Those who have been operating a heater last year should make certain that the heater is clean before firing up this fall. The heater should also be cleaned once or twice during the winter. The burner only needs to be shut off for about an hour, giving it time to cool off. Then, using a sharp tool such as a knife, or a stiff brush, go over the burner and remove the carbon. Scrape or brush it all over, inside and out, making sure that the little holes around the edge are open, as they admit the air. Directly in front of the burner, at the point where the fuel line enters, there is a small plug. Remove it and push a heavy piece of steel wire or thin rod through the hole and directly into the fire chamber. This will loosen any carbon deposits on the bottom of the burner and will allow the fuel to spread evenly over the entire bottom.

Some Fuel Facts

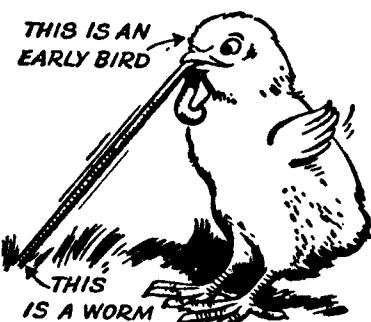
Space heaters are designed for a specific type of fuel for best results . . . Esso Stove Oil, for example.

Do not use tractor distillate. It is highly dangerous and in all probability will explode. Never use gasoline, crank case oil or naphtha. Avoid using fuel oil containing water. When an incorrect fuel is used you will not get satisfactory results and the heater will carbon up quickly. In the spring of the year when shutting off the heater for the summer, drain the tank and leave it empty. If oil is allowed to stand in the fuel tank, the acids in it may corrode the metal and cause leaks.

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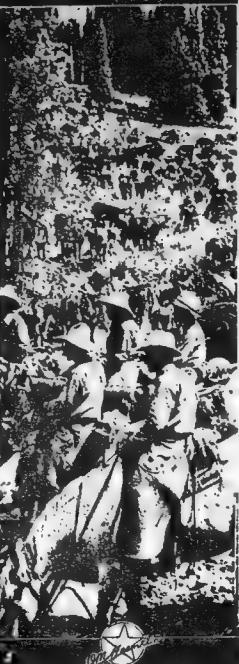
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Stand-off



Bob Cantelon of Edmonton sent us this superb shot of a couple of Cockers being very cautious with a ground-hog.

Enthusiasm hangs high in the Cariboo country

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

WILLIAMS LAKE, B.C. — Great changes have taken place in the Cariboo during the past few years. New construction is evident in every turn of the road. This has been made possible by the circulation of new money, and the hope for more as soon as the completion of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway opens the way to further industrial development.

In the old days in Western Canada, we frequently referred to the Dominion as the "Next Year" country; that is, we were always living in the future, basing our plans for development on the expansion that would take place in the months to come.

After a visit to the Cariboo during the past week, I see no change in that forward-looking enthusiasm on the part of those who live along the P.G.E. and the new super-highways under construction.

The new money which has been flowing into B.C. has come from a number of sources. High cattle prices have brought prosperity to many ranchers, and their prosperity is reflected in the towns.

Now comes the question: Will these high prices continue? Whether or not their enthusiasm is misdirected or not, the fact remains that during the recent 13th annual Fat Stock Show and Sale most persons connected with the industry believed that prices would stay at a high level for at least 10 years.

They based their forecasts on a number of points including: (1) The feeling that Russia will go on setting fires such as the Korea conflagration, and this will mean full employment in North America. Full employment means heavy demands for meat.

(2) Figures issued by the Do-

minion Bureau of Statistics show that during the past ten years, Canada increased her per capita consumption of meat by 24 pounds per year.

True, most of the increase was due to a 21-pound rise in pork consumption; in fact, in 1949 pork displaced beef as the most popular meat.

Canned meats have also increased in popularity. The per capita consumption in 1949 being more than double that of 1939. The war years, saw Canadians eat more meat than ever before.

The fact that beef consumption has not kept pace with pork, did not seem to quench the enthusiasm of the ranchers. They said they intended to go right ahead improving and increasing their herds.

(3) They referred to a recent public poll in Canada which showed that 72 per cent of persons questioned believed that prices (generally) would be higher next year; 10 per cent believed prices would be about the same as last year; and four per cent thought they would be lower.

These opinions were being expressed in mid-October when beef prices took a drop in the retail markets, and it was admitted that further adjustments could take place overnight, according to the condition of world affairs.

It was noticeable, too, that some ranchers were not slow to state that they did not want beef prices to go too high. They did not want prices to skyrocket to the detriment of the industry.

So, beef cattle sales in Canada, and the exported animals to the U.S.A. have brought a lot of new money into the Cariboo. New money has also been invested by Americans who have purchased large holdings in Central B.C., providing new

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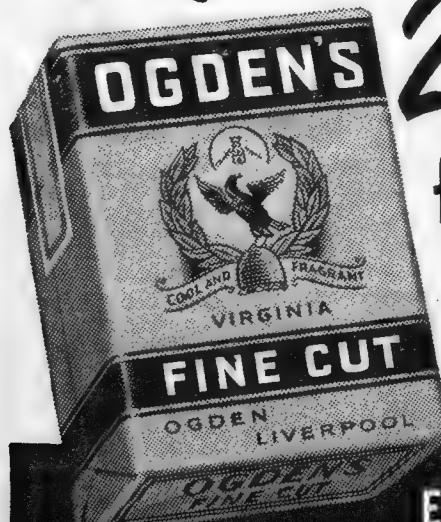
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business and increasing trade with the U.S.A.

Other sources of new money include the tourist trade, the autumnal influx of hunters; and payrolls of railway and highway construction crews; lumbering and mining.

The work on the Fraser Canyon highway, a gigantic undertaking is far from complete, but is being pushed forward as rapidly as is humanly possible.

Right after the Bull Sale the Fraser Canyon was closed to traffic for two weeks to permit extensive dynamiting. When the first-class road link with Central B.C. has been completed it will mean fast and comfortable travel, and a marked increase in tourist travel.

This has been anticipated by those all along the route as well as city folk seeking investments. Thus we see new hotels and tourist camps throughout the land; new food markets, hat shops and modernistic tourist novelty stores along the way.

Many of the businessmen who have dressed up their buildings are the "Next Year" men. They are counting upon the P.G.E. and the super-highways to bring in new money.

I lay emphasis on this summer tourist traffic and fall hunting spending because, while it is often overlooked, it has a direct bearing on our agricultural industry. Every increase in travel by train, boat, stage or auto, means more consumption of farm products; and I believe as time goes on markets for locally grown farm products will emerge for the benefit of those in Central B.C.

So intent are these people in getting the most out of the development projects that they are already frowning on jokes about the P.G.E. They are objecting to references to antiquated equipment. They want the road completed in short order. They want it advertised, and they state in no uncertain terms that the railway should employ a top-flight public relations man to change the attitude of the public toward their rail link with the cities.

The "Next Year" men are also counting on the completion of the P.G.E. to lower prices of feed brought into the range country. If grain can be moved in economically they vision far finer animals being shipped to the big retail markets of the industrial cities.

They also expect, to some degree, that the completion of the P.G.E. is going to create large divisional points with extensive payrolls. Sometimes the "Next Year" lad sees a rosy glow in the future that is actually not there. It might be well to mention that with the modernization of railways comes the highly efficient diesel locomotive, and Mr. Diesel has a way of passing up water tanks and divisional points at high speed.

There is a feeling, too, that some of the "Next Year" boys have been too enthusiastic about lumbering; an enthusiasm based on high prices and such a heavy demand that anything goes. They say that this condition will not continue forever, and that some of the lumber going into construction should never have gone on the market. It's sale and its use is providing a loss in the long run.

There is hope, too, that the P.G.E. will roll long drags of coal, lumber, oil and other products down the line; these and the payrolls involved are of the future.

The ranchers, however, are on solid present-day ground as well as "Next Year" men in their approach to junior activities. The mid-October boys' and girls' events were not large compared with some more settled farming districts, but the spirit was there.

There were about 30 entries, and among the proudest were 15 Indian boys who displayed their calves in the ring. All emphasis is on purebreds, and parents and children are really showing vast improvement in their exhibits.

One old-timer in Williams Lake gave me a long talk on the improvement in recreational outlets in the district. He said that by providing roller rink in summer, skating, hockey and curling in winter, along with other games, there was more chance of bringing contentment and wholesome fun close to home.

As an instance of the value of Calf Club work, Leonard Johnson and his wife, both interested in junior work, took the reserve championship with their Victory Domino. It made the top price of \$1,725.

Johnson got into purebreds in a small way through Junior Calf Clubs; and at 30 years of age, he made the top-money bracket. He told me he gave all the credit to junior leaders who helped him to get started.

The champion, exhibited by V. E. Ellison, Oyama, sold for \$1,700.

Another strong point of the "Next Year" men is that of the 68 bulls that went on the block, a number were purchased by local ranchers, stepping out to improve and increase their herds.



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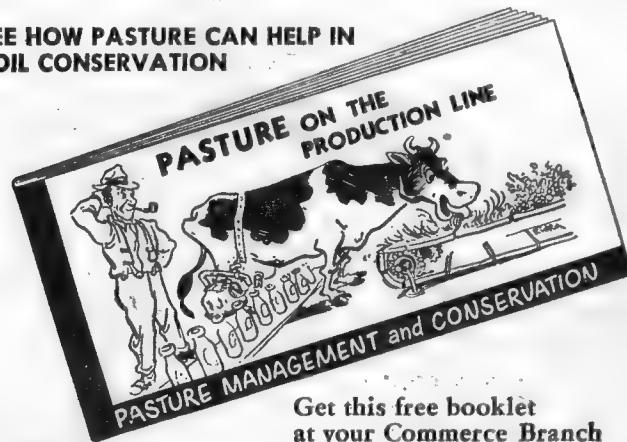
This "farm blitz" resulted in a complete face-lifting job on the 144-acre farm . . . accomplished in two days what ordinarily could not have been done in five years.

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81-50

In spite of Saskatchewan's well organized grasshopper control program this past spring and summer the Dominion entomological laboratory at Saskatoon expects that an extensive program will be required over a large part of the province again in 1951. The preliminary grasshopper outbreak forecast map indicates where infestation is likely to be worst. Infestation by the stubble grasshopper is expected to be worse next year than it has been during the past two seasons.

Commenting on the forecast, Agriculture Minister L. C. Nollet noted the report of a considerable increase in the number of stubble grasshoppers. This species that lays its eggs in stubble fields is more easily controlled by cultural than by poisoning methods, he pointed out. At least some of the increased stubble hopper infestation is due to large acreages of stubble sown, late-worked summer-fallow fields and lack of trap stripping.

When the danger of soil drifting is not too great, shallow fall tillage is recommended, the minister said. Experience in the past two years has shown that severe damage has been suffered in infested fields sown to crop. He recommended that farmers study the egg infestation in their stubble fields this fall so that they can tell whether or not it is safe to seed next spring.

Grasshoppers were present in sufficient numbers during August, 1950, to lay eggs in outbreak numbers over a large area of the province. The preliminary grasshopper outbreak forecast map represents the grasshopper outbreak that may be expected in 1951. It is based on the results of the adult grasshopper survey conducted during July and August by members of the staff of the Dominion entomological laboratory at Saskatoon.

The final forecast will not be available until an egg survey now in progress has been completed. However, sufficient egg samples have been made in many areas to indicate that the final forecast map will not vary greatly in area from that indicated. In central and south central Saskatchewan there are sufficient grasshopper eggs present to bring the outbreak up to that shown in the preliminary forecast. In west central Saskatchewan the picture is not so clear as populations are spotty, and in many areas heavy egg deposits have been found while in others eggs are scarce.

There has been a change over in the type of grasshopper involved in Saskatchewan's

ewan, the Dominion laboratory reported. During 1948 and 1949 most crop damage in Saskatchewan was caused by the hatching of concentrations of eggs of the roadside or clear-winged grasshopper (*Camnula pollucida*), while in 1950 the stubble or lesser migratory grasshopper lays its eggs throughout fields and over-grazed pastures. It is much easier to control by proper farming than it is by chemical control because of its widely

Grasshopper infestation may be worse next year

scattered populations. One or two grasshoppers of this species per square yard were present throughout grain fields in Saskatchewan during August, 1950.

According to the preliminary forecast the roadside grasshopper is present in heavy concentrations over a large part of Saskatchewan, but these areas are not as continuous nor as extensive as in 1949. This species is present on roadsides and throughout fields in central Saskatchewan in the area from Aberdeen and Bruno south through Outlook, Da-

vidson, Moose Jaw, Regina and Indian Head. It is also present in heavy concentrations in the Kerrobert, Alask, Macklin, Reward, Landis area, and in the Rosewood, Valley Centre, Dinsmore area. Throughout the rest of the forecast district concentrations of this grasshopper are present but they are not as general or as widespread as in 1949.

Control requirements during 1951 will be somewhat

similar to those of 1950 with stress to be laid on the control of grasshoppers on stubble land. In central and southern Saskatchewan in the areas mapped as moderate to severe, stubble land should be summerfallow rather than sown to crop. Where second crop is planted arrangements must be made to control grasshoppers within these crops. Many stubble grasshoppers in the moderate areas may

not appear in cropped fields in sufficient numbers to require control, until early summer when control is costly. In severe areas crops on stubble are a hazard to the whole community and seldom yield a profitable harvest. Land to be summerfallow should be worked prior to hatching and guard stripped where nymphs are numerous.

Crops sown on good, clean fallow should be protected

from invasion of young grasshoppers hatching on stubble land, roadsides and other field margins by suitable trapping and poisoning in grasshopper population. We must learn to live with the grasshopper and produce crops and allow our neighbors to produce crops in spite of the grasshopper population. This can be accomplished by proper farm management by every farmer in the infested area.

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2. Mail tag or reasonable facsimile in an envelope to Miracle Contest, P.O. Box No. 7500, Montreal, Canada. Entries may be written in English or French. Send in as many as you like—each on a separate tag. All entries will be considered as original work of contestants submitting them.

3. Contest is open to all residents of Canada except employees of The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited, its subsidiaries or affiliated companies, its advertising agency and their families or anyone connected with handling of the contest. The contest is subject to all applicable laws.

4. Entries will be judged on the basis of originality, aptness of thought and neatness. The judges' decision will be final on all matters connected with the contest. Not more than one prize will be awarded to any one contestant in any one of the three sections of the contest—although winners in either of the first two sections will be eligible to compete also for prizes in any of the succeeding sections.

5. In case of a tie, the full prize for which the contestants have tied will be awarded to each tying contestant. All entries and their contents or ideas contained in them become the property of The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited, to be used as the company sees fit. No entries will be returned.

6. Entries received before November 30th, 1950, will be eligible for prizes to be awarded December 15th. Entries received before February 14th, 1951, will be eligible for prizes to be awarded at the end of February. Entries received before May 1st, 1951, will be eligible for prizes to be awarded May 15th.

7. Grand prize in each of the three divisions of the contest will be a new Chevrolet sedan. Additional prizes in each division will be one-third of the total prize list of electric refrigerators, ranges, washing machines, combination radio phonographs and radio sets. All winners will be notified by mail and winners' names will be published in newspapers and farm publications. In the event a contestant whose home is not served with electricity should win one of the electrical appliances, an alternative prize of equal value will be awarded instead.

8. In entering the Miracle Contest you agree to accept these rules.

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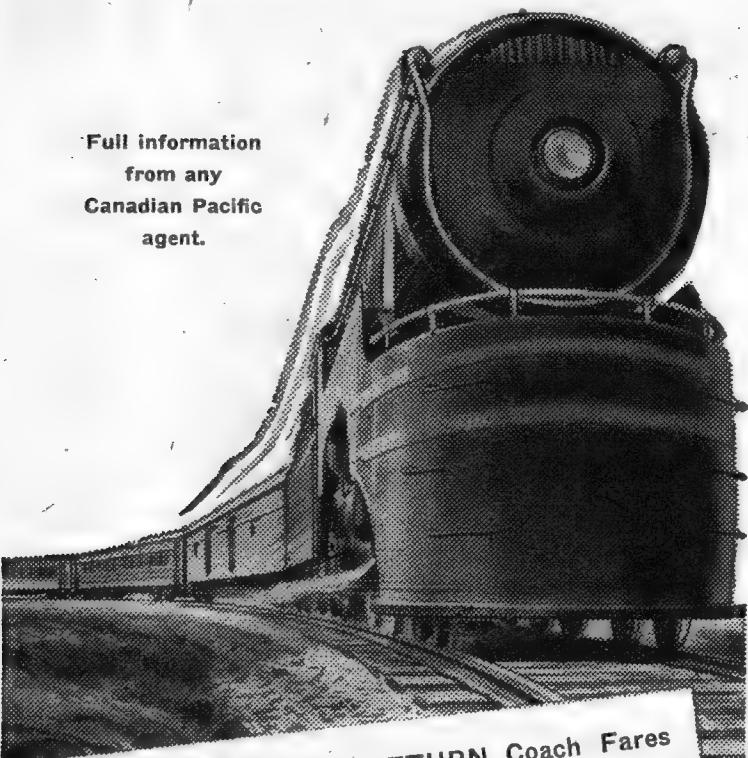


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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

He doesn't believe it!

To the Editor:

As an ardent reader of your paper I usually read it from cover to cover, and must say that I get quite a kick out of "I Saw . . ."

However, in your September issue I came across two which I enclose with this letter, and must say that instead of winning a prize in "I Saw . . .", they should be in a "Tallest Tales of the Week Contest", especially the one regarding the fire at Prelate in the winter which was set to the stubble by the sleigh runner striking a rock and burning up a field of grain.

I was of the opinion that "I Saw . . ." was supposed to be unusual but true happenings, and anyone thinking twice would know a fire of this origin could never be because Saskatchewan snow doesn't burn. And, as said before, I do not think it fair to publish stories like this except in such a column as before mentioned.

G. N. Thompson.
Druid, Sask.

Neither does he!

To the Editor:

We used to live in Saskatchewan; in fact, I worked on farms and did farm there for 32 years, just selling out at Herschel, Sask. We came down here a year ago.

New, all of us who have lived on a farm a long time know that occasionally unusual things do happen there. When you offered the dollar, you did it in good faith, but occasionally the writers of these "I Saw . . ." short stories seem to stray a bit from the truth, like the one in your last issue regarding the skunk and five baby skunks. The mother skunk took to the lake with the five young skunks following, and swam single file across the lake, climbed out and proceeded on their way. It could be true, but it does seem a bit far fetched.

But imagine the field and stooks covered with so much snow that they were using sleighs to thresh with and one sleigh run over a rock causing some sparks and the stubble caught fire and burned all the sheaves on the field, naturally stubble, and so intense was the fire that people had to hurry off with their sleighs or else they would have burned up too. Now I am sure that any child starting to school would easily

figure out how ridiculous the story was.

But we do like your paper. There is a lot of good things in it, and we look forward to its coming, and it was likely an oversight that your staff printed that story.

Jack Moore.

641 - 4th Ave. E.,
Owen Sound, Ont.

Neither does she!

To the Editor:

I ENJOY some of the "I Saw's" very much. The one about threshing in winter was phenomenal. It was interesting to imagine the field going on fire in spite of the fact that snow lay on the ground and the men in the field who might have put it out ran for their lives. Also the one about the 20 or 30 gophers running after the cat. It is best to have access to the salt, however, when reading some of them.

Mrs. D. McCowan.
Tofield, Alta.

Solomon's folly

To the Editor:

IN the October issue I read an article called "Solomon's Folly" by J. I. Rodale.

Quote: "This is what a Babylonian scribe said." I never before read anything so belittling to Almighty God as this article.

Is Mr. Rodale an evolutionist? Or an atheist? The article points to one of two surely by ascribing the control of weather and conditions to gods of fertility. Surely in this day of light, Mr. Rodale don't believe such trash.

The happenings to Israel in the days following Solomon were foretold in prophecy. It was disobedience of the children of Israel that caused their downfall. They turned their backs onto the one and only God and started worshipping images of wood and stone.

If we today do not cast away gods of gold, silver, fancy homes and streamlined cars, and return to the Almighty God, we too will fall into the atheistic, communistic tyrants of today.

You need not accept my writings, turn to the word of God.

Read Daniel 3, verse 40 (Russia).

Then read Daniel 3, verses 44 and 45. This is the day I look for.

You read Revelation 17, verse 5, if you want to know what your article was written from. I never thought men of today

would uphold such a class and publish such writings. Read it and see what your famous Babylon scribe was.

W. R. Major.
Box 123, Barrhead, Alta.

Editor's Note: — The article in question was, of course, historical fiction.

The price spread

To the Editor:

IN the course of that excellent message by one of your advertisers, dealing with the meat situation and nicely titled "The Good (?) Old Days," I observed—and pondered—the following figures: "Average price, good steers, on Toronto market, 1934-1939, 6.07c; July, 1950, 28.7c; 1937 mortgage indebtedness, 3 prairie provinces, \$168,000,000; 1949, \$32,000,000."

There isn't room for much doubt about the direction, or that progress has been made. That "mortgage" is swell; though I must say that 1937 total looks away too modest—which accents the achievement.

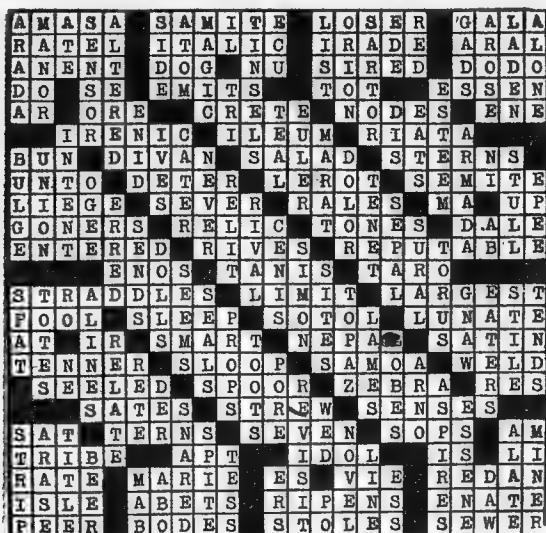
Nevertheless, Mr. Editor, I would like more light on at least two aspects of the above scene, despite the assertion, in the body of the "Ad", that: "Now meat is the most important part of our diet. No small part of our economic progress in the

west is due to the meat-processing plant. The "meat-team" — producer, processor, retailer — works efficiently every day in the year; a triple-play trio that serves the nation, helps conserve the soil and makes the world a better place for all of us."

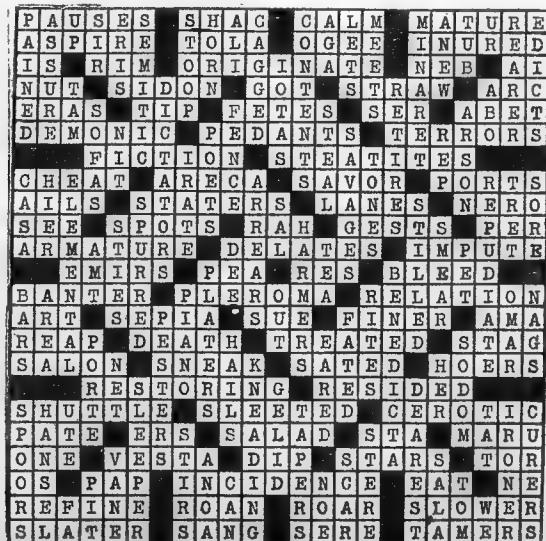
From my viewpoint (i.e., a final consumer) I have a definite impression that Nos. 1 and 2 in the above "meat-team" are doing a good job along this essential nutritional front, and at reasonable cost. In other words I am inclined to give a clearance to what might be termed "The Packers' Dollar", of which (my reading tells me) just 85 cents flow back to the primary producer. This said, however, it is my opinion that what the final buyer is "beefing" about is not "the packers' dollar", but the housewife's "meat dollar", at the retail level. I have no data upon which to build this case, other than the assurance of men closer to the groundline facts, that while the livestock producer gets 85 cents out of the packers' livestock sales dollar, only about 58 cents of the city "meat dollar" accrues to the farmer. It is this latter "dollar" which is causing all the uproar! — "Down East" Reader.

Toronto, Ont.

Solution to last month's puzzle



Editor's Note:—As our readers were quick to point out, we got tripped up on our crossword solutions last month. The solution for the September puzzle wasn't the solution, it was for another month. So here's the correct solution for September, and, we hope, the correct solution for October.



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"NA-CHURS" Liquid Fertilizer!

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HELPFUL IN COLD SPRING WEATHER

Nitrogen in manure and organic matter is not readily available in the cold weather of early spring. But "Na-Churs" Liquid Fertilizer feeds the plant right from the start! It is a supplemental fertilizer solution used as a starter and booster and seems to encourage earlier emergence and develops a stronger root and top growth in the earlier stages. With the plant having a stronger root system it can then draw the maximum benefit from the plant food in the soil.

"NA-CHURS" WON'T PERFORM MIRACLES

Soaking the seed is a method for supplying an initial part of the plant's needs; the remainder can be supplied by normal fertilizing. There is no reason to suppose that a sufficient amount of any particular nutrient element can be introduced into the seed by soaking, but the nutrient so introduced is immediately available and of maximum efficiency.

NOTED AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITY SAYS . . .

Dr. V. A. Tiedjens, Director, Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Virginia, says: "When seed is soaked in a solution containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, magnesium, calcium, manganese, boron and others you have a chance of getting increases in yield from 10 to 300 per cent. This is based on experimental results. A small amount of plant food material is available to the seed as soon as it germinates. A little stimulation that could force the seedling ahead 3 or 4 days might mean a big difference in yield at harvest time."

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As little as one drum of "Na-Churs" will tell the story. The cost is little and if it will increase your yield, it is too good to pass up. Try it—YOU be the judge. See your "Na-Churs" dealer or write today for further information for your crops.

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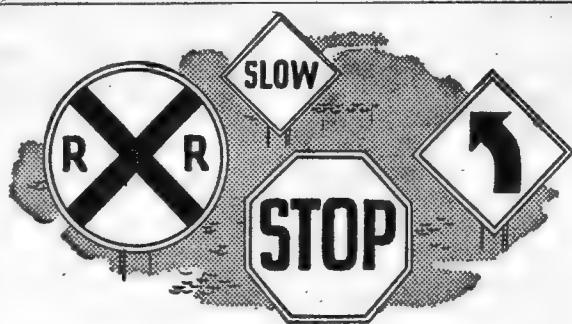
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PREPARE FOR SAFE WINTER DRIVING

Motorists are urged to have the safety equipment checked in their car and truck now before the weather shifts into high gear for winter. Look to these mechanical features:

● **EQUALIZED BRAKES** reduce chances of skids when stopping on snow, ice and wet pavement.

● **TIRES** with good treads are desirable, particularly for good traction when you need it.

● **CHAINS** should be checked and ready for use on driving under snow and ice conditions.

LIGHTS ● **FROST SHIELDS** ● **HEATERS**
● **DEFROSTERS** ● **WINDSHIELD WIPERS**
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Now What?



After you get a tractor torn down you have to put it together again. Miss Alma Schalm of Garden View, Alta., snapped this picture of her brother just at the moment when this embarrassing thought struck home.

Start planning now for autumn colors next year

By H. F. HARP

THE summer season of bloom in prairie gardens is all too brief. Frost comes early destroying the beauty of the more tender subjects before we have fully enjoyed them. Dahlias, Cannas, and most of the annual flowers that were set out in early June are often at the peak of development when frost strikes. What can we do to prolong the season of flower garden beauty? By selecting varieties of late blooming perennial plants we can have colorful autumn borders long after the Dahlias and tender annuals are only a memory.

The most useful and showy of these late blooming plants are the perennial Asters and Chrysanthemums. A collection of these will provide late garden interest and make fine cutting material at a season of the year when cut flowers are greatly appreciated.

There has been a great improvement in these autumn flowers of late years, and now it is possible to have varieties that are well suited to prairie conditions and obtainable in a wide range of pleasing colors. Their cultural requirements are very simple and no special soil preparation is needed.

Perennial Asters

MODERN Perennial Asters are descendants of the old-fashioned Michaelmas Daisies of our grandmothers' gardens — but vastly improved. The old varieties were spreading in habit and poor in color. Present-day sorts are compact, dwarf or medium-tall and ranging in color from palest pink to deep crimson as well as true blues and pure whites.

A selection of recommended varieties is given here to assist the gardener in making a choice.

In the dwarf varieties the following kinds are reliable and showy.

Snowsprite—pure white.
Marjorie—lilac pink.
Victor—blue.

These are only a foot or so high and bloom from September on with masses of daisy-like flowers. They should be used along the front of the border.

Medium-tall varieties are used for planting the centre of the border and good kinds are:

Little Boy Blue—deep royal blue.
Little Pink Lady—pale pink.
Arctic—pure white.
Buchwood Challenger—crimson.

These are all about 2½ feet in height. A few tall ones may be needed for the back of the border and a good choice would be:

Pink Nymph—rosy pink.
Perry's Blue—lavender blue.
Mount Everest—white.

Some new varieties are listed below for those who may have a collection of Asters and wish to add a few new ones:

Palmyra—rich glowing pink, about 3 feet in height.

Princess Margaret Rose — a dwarf growing plant with mounds of deep pink flowers that remain attractive for a long period.

Hilda Ballard — has large, pale pink flowers with golden yellow centres.

Peter Harrison — the largest yet seen. Blooms are fully 2½ inches across and of a lovely shade of lavender blue.

Garden Chrysanthemums

A good deal of confusion exists as to what varieties are best suited to prairie gardens. Most of the varieties listed by growers in the milder parts of the country are not at all suitable here. They are usually too late in flowering and not hardy enough to survive the winter.

Extensive tests have proved the following varieties reliable

for prairie gardens:
Goldilocks—yellow.
Glacier—white.
Violet—purple.
Maroon and Gold—rich
bronze.

All these varieties are of easy culture, and are best planted in spring. A light covering of leaves and a few corn stalks placed over the plants in late fall will give adequate winter protection.

Besides the Asters and Mums there are many hardy perennials that flower in late summer and autumn to sustain interest in the flower garden till severe frost puts an end to all growth.

Among these late flowering subjects are Heleniums in shades of yellow and bronze. Late perennial sunflower (Helianthus Oxygalis) growing to six feet and bearing sprays of bright yellow flowers.

The tall autumn daisy (Pyrethrum uliginosum) is useful where space can be found for it. The plant grows to six feet or more in seasons that are cool and moist.

Others include late Monkshood (Aconitum Wilsoni) Gaillardia and False Dragon head that are blooming at this late date.

With the autumn coloring of trees and shrubs the perennial plants mentioned will combine to prolong the interest in prairie gardens till mid-October or later in favorable seasons.

SEASONABLE HINTS

Winter Storage of Dahlias

Where not already attended to, Dahlias should be lifted without delay. Careful handling is important otherwise there will be damage to the tubers in the form of broken necks. These tubers are useless as all new growth starts from the neck of the tubers.

Cellars or root-houses that have been found to store potatoes satisfactorily will do for Dahlias. Pack the tubers carefully in boxes of moistened peat or sand and keep dry. Once or twice during the period of storage it will be necessary to examine the tubers and if signs of shrivelling appear they must be taken out of the peat or sand and replaced after it has been moistened. Too much moisture especially if storage temperature is high (over 50°) will result in the tubers starting into growth. This condition must be avoided if good plants are expected next year.



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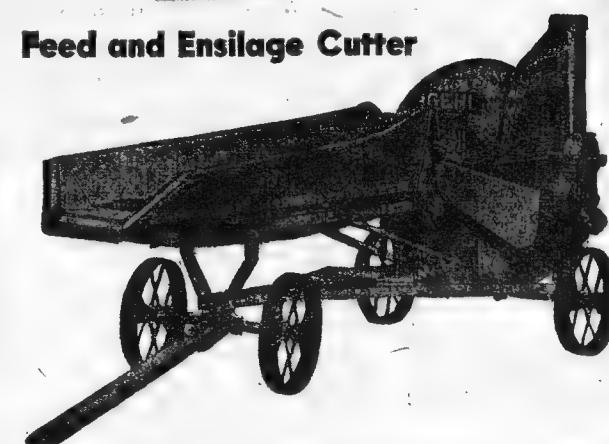
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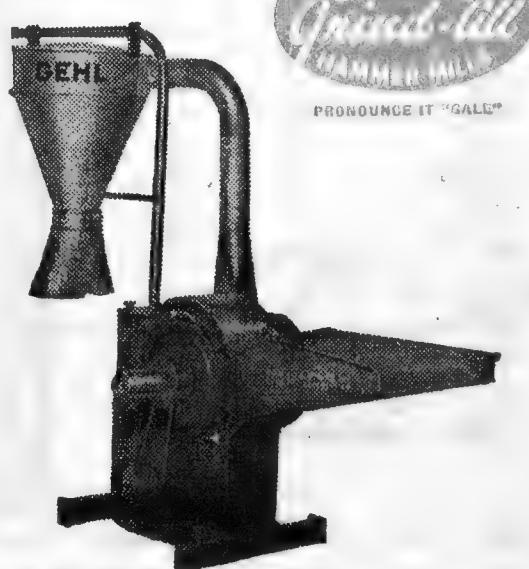
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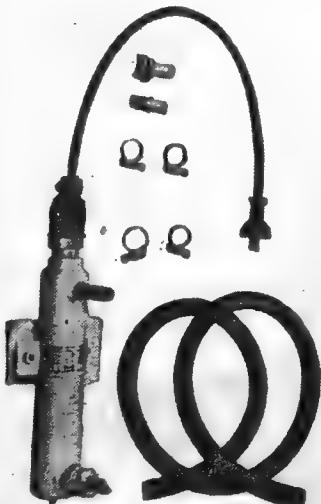
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Our readers see more strange sights

(The Farm and Ranch pays \$1 for items like these.)

While working on a threshing outfit this year, I saw an old 15-30 McCormick shake itself into gear and run into the feeder of the threshing machine. Luckily one of the crew got onto the tractor before it hit and stopped it. Only the feeder was damaged.

J. H. Deptuch.
Paddockwood, Sask.

★ ★

I was going for the cows one night, and our dog came with me. The cows all hated him, so he had to keep an eye on them. While he was watching one cow, the other one came from the other side and scooped him up on her big horns and threw him high into the air. The dog gave a squeak and landed again on all four. He looked bewildered but didn't know what had happened to him.

Mrs. David D. Fehl, Jr.
Fort Vermilion, Alta.

★ ★

Now that pheasant and duck season is officially open, you see a good many "No Shooting," "Dangerous Bull" and "Keep Out" signs in our district, but the best one I've seen so far is this one, just 4½ miles north and east of Patricia:

"Hunters, Keep Out!"
Dangerous Woman!
This is No Bull!"

Betty Connors.
Patricia, Alta.

★ ★

I saw our dog going around and around in a circle one day lately. I thought that he had gone mad. On investigating I found a hornet in his mouth. I opened his mouth and took it out, then he was all right.

Mrs. Jas. Moir.
Tilston, Man.

★ ★

During the spring I had one of my turkey hens fenced in with her young ones. To my surprise I found one or more outside the fence a few minutes after I had just put them in. I knew they never had jumped over a fence that high. Hiding from view, I watched. First, the mother hen crouched in the middle of the pen, all the while making a quirking sound; immediately up hopped and flew one of the little turkeys on the mother's back, then very care-



"I guess maybe I've been giving him a mite too much of that new super-charge vitamin feed."

fully the mother hopped up and over the side of her pen. I saw her do this with two of her little ones, then I let them all go.

Estella Bellamy.
Arena, Sask.

★ ★

During threshing this fall, I saw a hawk above us while we were pitching sheaves. He kept very still, watching down, then, all of a sudden he dove down and clutched a mouse in his claws only about 5 yards from my little brother who was watching the manoeuvre, then flew away happily with his prey.

Miss M. Lovas.
Bield, Manitoba.

★ ★

On our way to town one day I saw our neighbor's little boy in a fight with a turkey. The boy would run and throw sticks at the turkey, but it kept running after the poor boy. We stopped the truck and watched them. In a short time, the boy's mother came out and she laughed at the sight and went to aid the little boy.

Julia Lobaschuk.
Athabasca, Alta.

★ ★

While picking crabapples the first week of September, I saw a small white object I thought was a feather. When I went to that tree to pick I found out it wasn't a feather, but, instead, an apple blossom. Unusual at this time of year, it looked just as lovely as in spring time.

Marie Rempel.
Bowden, Alta.

★ ★

Once, when I was at a neighbor's place, I saw one of their young pigs eating in a trough with a black cat. As soon as the pig went away, the cat decided to hitch-hike a ride and climbed onto the pig's back. The pig did not seem to mind and took the cat along.

Leonard Hoffman.
Leask, Sask.

★ ★

This spring I saw two bluebirds building a nest in the twine box of the binder. She laid seven eggs in the nest and hatched them. After they had learned to fly and left she laid six more eggs in the nest and hatched them also.

She certainly was out for the family allowance.

Douglas M. Edey.
Heart Valley, Alta.

★ ★

I saw one of our ganders eating out of a pail in the yard. The handle of the pail was up, and while the gander was eating, it fell down over his neck. Apparently satisfied with his meal, the gander started going away but found that the pail was attached. He got alarmed and started running around the

yard dragging the pail behind him. Finally, he stepped into the pail, tripped himself, and lay there until he was freed.

Arnold Labrentz.

Ponoka, Alberta.

★ ★

At the Prince Albert fair, I sat myself down on a bench to give my feet a rest whilst I chewed on some hot potato chips. An old Cree lady occupied the other end of the bench, puffing leisurely at a crumpled up cigarette. Her back was to the midway—probably thought it just a lot of nonsense. Then along came a dark, round-faced youngster of maybe 12 who I judged to be the Cree lady's granddaughter. With waving of hands and rolling of eyes she was evidently begging for "just one more dime." So the old lady reached into her garments and brought forth a tobacco pouch, dumping it in her lap as the youngster hopped first on one foot then the other. Out poured a heap of small coins, mostly coppers, besides the makings. Carefully the coins were separated and counted and a few handed over to the kid who scampered off. Back into the package went coins, then tobacco. Something not quite as it should be. She shrugged and reached for her half-smoked cigarette.

Tom Bird.

Foxford, Sask.

★ ★

I saw our dog, Smokey, eating a crust of bread; as he was eating it, a piece flew over his back and landed on his tail. He went around in circles trying to get it. Finally, he sat down and ate it off his tail.

Mrs. Charlie Brayford.

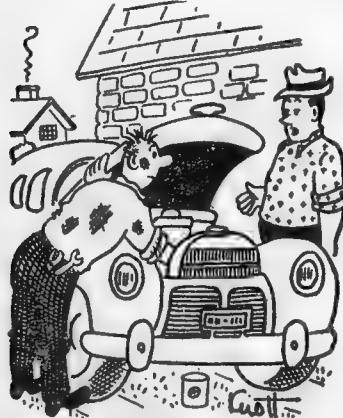
Manor, Sask.

★ ★

The other day I set a dish of milk out for our two dogs. The older dog bossed the pup away and would not let him have any. The pup ran out to the road and began barking as though someone were going past. This, of course, interested the older dog and he, too, went out. After the pup had gotten the old dog interested he sneaked back to the house and drank the milk.

Garland Nygaard.

Valparaiso, Sask.



"I like the pre-war cars best too—I can't afford a new one either."

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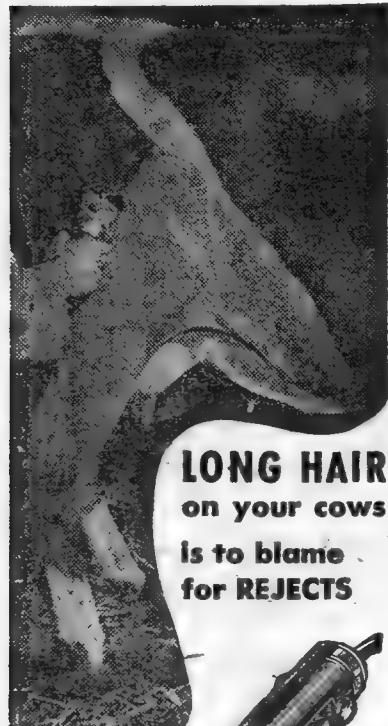
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For best clipping results use Clipmaster. Powerful air-cooled, smooth-running, ball-bearing motor inside the rugged plastic grip. Patented anti-friction tension control. Blades stay sharp longer. Impossible to overload special motor. C.S.A. Approval No. 3100.

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Cat Rescue



Have you ever noticed how it always happens that people who get into trouble always wind up as bystanders when it comes to getting them out of it? When this Cat got mired on a road construction job, the aid of neighboring farmers was sought. So the farmers are working a three-tractor hitch to pull the Cat out. Now guess who's standing up on the bank being a superintendent? Mrs. Vernon Dreher, Box 200, Bromhead, Sask., sent us the picture and won \$5.

Meat and sugar— double crop from sugar beets

FARMERS who grow sugar beets in Alberta often say they value the meat crop from sugar beets as much, or more, than the sugar beets they produce. With this in mind, the new Taber Sugar Factory in the southern irrigation districts of Alberta is going to produce Dried Molasses Beet Pulp, familiarly known as D.M.B.P.

This is a bulky concentrate of the beet slices, mingled with beet molasses, and then dried in huge revolving drums. It will contain about 25 per cent dried molasses by weight, which ensures about 12 per cent sugar content.

This concentrate has shown a higher fattening value than grain, when fed with grain, with mill feeds or with silage. It should never be fed as the only carbohydrate concentrate, but when fed to a proportion of about 25 per cent with grain, it becomes especially valuable to mix, thus guarding against bloat and indigestion.

From the start of the sugar beet industry, it has been the policy of the beet sugar companies to sell by-products at a preference price back to beet farmers—so that feeding through livestock would maintain beet farm fertility. Many sugar beet raisers have become dairymen, lamb feeders, cattle finishers and growers, maintaining livestock continuously, on their farms.

High Protein Feeds

Alfalfa and beet top combinations provide an abundant supply of protein for animals, as it is of very high quality, as compared with grain proteins, according to E. J. Maynard, of Denver, Colorado, who has been professor in charge of animal investigation, Colorado Experiment Station.

Mr. Maynard points out that

the home-grown products of the beet fields are of the greatest value in a feeding program. He states that beet tops, well cured, will return 200 pounds of dry matter per ton of beets harvested. Tests have consistently shown this equals 46 pounds of corn, plus 150 pounds of alfalfa hay in fattening value.

He has found that wet beet pulp because of its succulence is a high moisture concentrate. As sold to beet farmers, it averages about 600 pounds to each ton of beets, mostly water and digestible acids, but containing 10 to 12 per cent dry matter.

He discloses that from 29 feeding tests it has been shown that each ton of wet pulp fed with grain and alfalfa replaces 148.6 pounds of corn plus 355.4 pounds of alfalfa hay.

Analysis of D.M.B.P. shows it contains 91.8 per cent dry matter and 6.1 per cent digestible protein. The total digestible nutrients constitute 74.3 per cent.

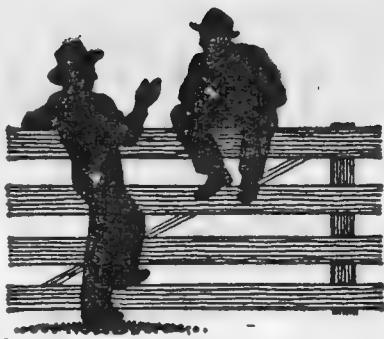
In one test of lamb feeding at Monroe, Utah, each ton of D.M.B.P. replaced or equalled 2,000 pounds of barley and 593.5 pounds of alfalfa.

The use of D.M.B.P. will greatly extend the possibilities of feeding and fattening livestock throughout western Canada.

Farmers can profitably feed excess grain if they will add roughage and the succulent bulky D.M.B.P. The latter will prevent bloat and digestive disorders and, by its sweetness, promote appetite and good health in all animals fed for milk or for meat.

• Mother is far too clever to understand anything she does not like.

—Arnold Bennett.



"The price any old skate brings for beef, I figure this is a mighty good time to switch to purebred Jerseys. I can sell a few culs for enough to make a nice start."

It will pay you, too, to do some "figuring" on this situation. For full and fair information, without obligation, write O. C. Evans, Western fieldman, or

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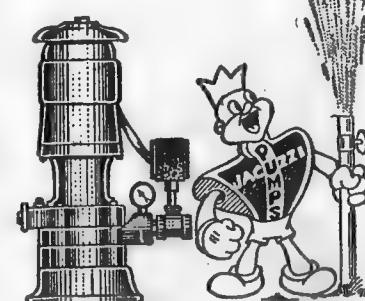
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Salmon Arm, B.C. says:

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"I Saw . . ."

One day as my mother was washing the milk pails she felt as if someone was telling her to turn around. Finally she turned around and found a little snake standing straight up and its mouth open as far as it could open it.

Irene Herle.

Heisler, Alta.

★ ★

One day our young cat was jumping about in our front yard. I thought she was playing, but later I found out she was doing something different. She was struggling hard, trying to catch grasshoppers. I saw that she had caught many and had eaten them. We feed our cats every day, but apparently this cat likes grasshoppers better than mice.

Margaret Ewashen.
Nanton, Alberta.

★ ★

Our back door is quite high off the ground. I used to wonder how a tiny white kitten always jumped in ahead of the big black dog. Then one day I saw him sitting by the door with the kitten on his head, waiting to jump in first.

I saw two crows chasing a hawk. Several times, when they got rid of him, they came back to their nest.

Kathleen Casler.
Smithers, B.C.

★ ★

While milking the cow one evening a small pig came into the barn. It started running around when it noticed a piece of rope, one end of this rope was tied to the stall, while the other end laid on the floor of the barn. It took the loose end of this rope in its mouth, and pulling it around in jerks tried to get it loose. All at once it broke and the poor pig was sitting on his hind legs with part of the rope in his mouth. After he got up he went away without the rope, grunting loudly.

Joan Drefko
Box 790, Weyburn, Sask.

★ ★

Coming home from town the other evening in our car, I saw a mother skunk going down the middle of the road with five baby skunks behind her, all in line their tails held straight up. The babies became frightened as we approached, and huddled together by the side of the road. Dad stopped the car, and watching I saw the mother skunk turn and come back to her babies and pick up one just like a cat picking up its kitten, then carry it away to their home under a nearby granary.

Roddy Runge
Box 52, Pangman, Sask.

★ ★

I saw a gopher carrying her young from a place where water was increasing in depth to a beaver dam which was high above water level. The young gopher was carried by the neck. This shows that gophers are very clever.

Philip Trafimuck
Rockfort Bridge, Alberta

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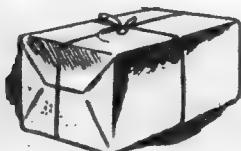


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A SECTION FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS

When we returned home one evening after an absence of three hours, we found our two cows in our garden and the gate wide open. Of course we thought someone had left the gate open. The next evening before supper we saw one of the cows in the garden again and the gate open. During supper the two cows were at the gate and we saw the black cow put her nose under the hook and lift the hook out of the hole. As she did so, the gate swung open. Daddy fixed the gate by putting the lock on the inside.

Beverley Vickers (age 11).
R.R. 4, Kelowna, B.C.

★ ★

Here is an unusual and interesting fact about one of our hens: About a month ago I saw that one of our New Hampshire hens, which had been laying, hatching eggs nearly all winter long, was developing quite a large comb. A few days ago mother heard her, doing his very best, trying to crow like a rooster she is going to be some day."

Herman Guenther.
Box 67, Hague, Sask.

★ ★

The other day as I happened to be looking out of the window I noticed our neighbor drive by in his car. Suddenly, as I watched, one rear wheel came off. The wheelless corner went down and the car came to a stop, with some very frightened people in it. The wheel, however, kept on going down the road until it turned into the ditch, ran into the fence and, after jumping a few feet in the air, lay in the field.

Donald Tetz.
Three Hills, Alta.

★ ★

While looking from the upstairs window I saw two skunks running after one another. But when we went to investigate we found that it was a badger running after a skunk, biting it on the tail, and the skunk was just about dead it was so tired, so we went out and killed the badger.

Marie Hubert.
Box 107, Forget, Sask.

★ ★

One sunny day I went in search of strawberries, and, finding a nice patch, I sat down and started picking. No sooner had I begun than two robins came flying and screaming by me, but I kept on eating and their screaming continued. All of a sudden it seemed to me they were saying, "Get out of our strawberry patch." As I walked out of the strawberries, the whole robin family flew in. Watching them eat heartily, I

Prize Picture



The husky young carpenter here is Darwin Hume who is just going on two. His mother, Mrs. George Hume of Inglebow, Man., won \$3 for this picture.

thought of the tale of "How the Robin Got Its Red Breast."

Roger Hamaluk.
Rochester, Alberta.

★ ★

One morning, when I awoke, I heard a howl a little ways from the house. I thought it was a dog so I didn't get up. But I heard it again and went to see what it was. When I looked up there was the dog chasing a wolf, but when the wolf got angry he started chasing the dog right to our nearest fence.

Stella Pihah.
Homefield, Sask.

★ ★

Going home one evening I saw two snakes neatly curled up and were sitting close together. They were shaking their heads at each other, as if in a fight. When I went nearer they drifted apart. I went past them and, after a few yards away, I turned back to see if they were still in sight, and saw that they were both back at their sitting place, both curled up again.

Martha Dick.
Gladstone, Manitoba.

★ ★

My sister and I were picking strawberries along the creek bank. When time came to go home for dinner we heard a chick peeping. I walked toward the direction the noise came from and saw a partridge. I saw a little black chick. The partridge made quite a fight when I tried to catch the chick. I caught it and brought it home. The chicken is about a month old and it sure is a healthy one. What puzzles me is how the partridge got the egg or the chick.

Margaret Thorkman.
Eckville, Alta.

telling your story...

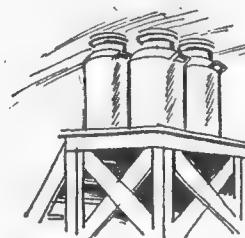
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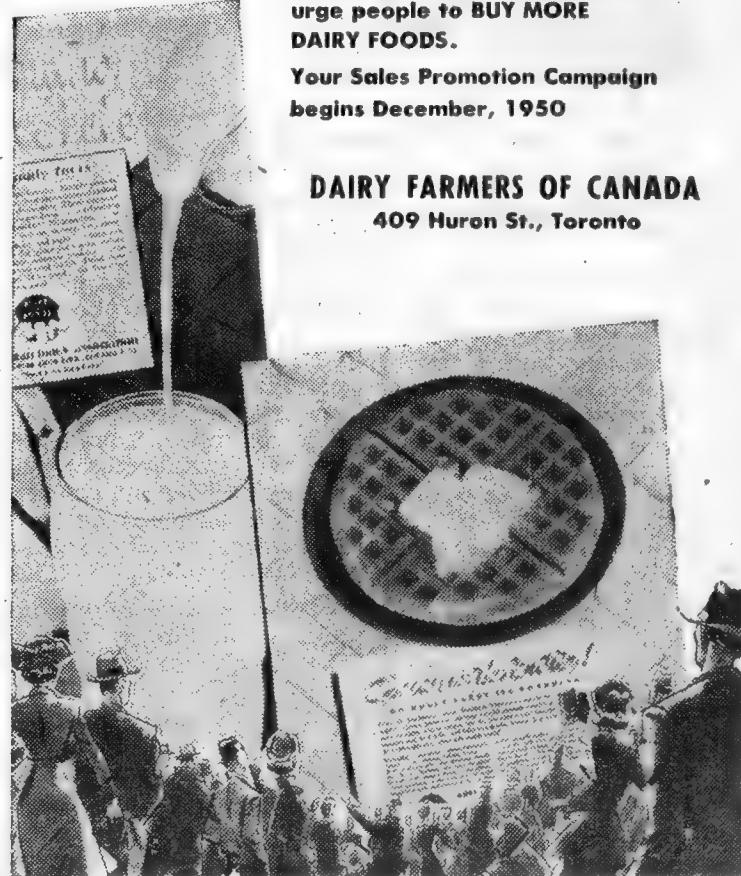
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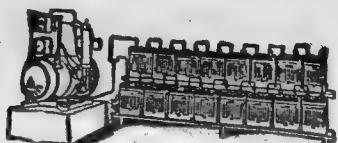
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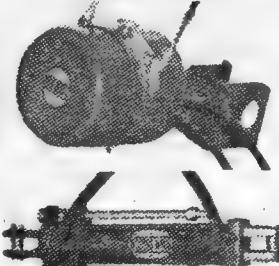
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Alberta Beauty-Spot



This attractive picture of Medicine Lake, Alta., was taken by Fred G. Schutz of Bluffton, Alta.

Frosted flax may kill livestock

SEVERAL samples of frosted flax have been analyzed by the staff of the Soil Research Laboratory at Swift Current. This material was from fields damaged by the August frost. In every case, the analysis indicated that it would be extremely dangerous to feed this material and, in most cases, death would result from consumption of fairly small quantities.

Samples for analysis have been brought in from various locations, including Val Marie, Eston, and Eastend. The poisonous principle was present in about the same percentage in all samples. It was also noted by the analyst that the poison was present in lethal quantities, whether material was selected from the bolls and buds, or from the stems and leaves.

The poisonous material in frosted flax is similar to that sometimes produced in drought-stricken sorghum, and will produce hydrocyanic acid poisoning. The symptoms run their course very rapidly, and are described by Muenscher in the book "Poisonous Plants of the United States" as follows: "The poisoned animal becomes very uneasy, staggers, falls, goes into convulsions, breathes with increasing difficulty with eyes rolling and tongue hanging out. Then it becomes quiet, bloats and dies, usually within less than an hour."

Probably the best precaution to take is to destroy unharvested flax before turning livestock into the fields.

If this material has been put up for feed and a test is desired, the staff of the Soil Research Laboratory, Swift Current, will undertake the analyses of samples which may be sent in. For such a test, a sample should consist of about one pound of material. If different portions of a field have been affected to

different degrees by the frost, separate samples should be submitted from each portion.

Germination testing

IF you expect to buy seed, sell seed, or plant seed you produced yourself, make sure that it is good seed and that it will grow, advises J. E. Birdsall, Supervisor of Crop Improvement. You may determine the purity and germination of the seed yourself, supply a sample to your elevator agent who will arrange for a germination test and analysis, or send it to the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Calgary. For official grades, samples must be sent to the Plant Products Division.

With frost damage over wide areas of Alberta this year, seed testing laboratories are likely to be working to capacity in the late winter and early spring. A wise precaution is to send your sample now in order to avoid delay when the information is needed.

Seed produced in Alberta, especially in north-central and northern Alberta, is often harvested before it is entirely ripe, says Mr. Birdsall. Even where frost has been avoided, the crop may have been subjected to cool conditions and complete ripening may have been delayed. In many cases moisture content is fairly high, and the seed when threshed and stored is not in condition to germinate readily. Uneven ripening in the fall will also contribute to this condition.

Since drying of the seed will not be uniform throughout the bin, extra care should be taken to get an average sample of the whole bin to send for testing.



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The Assurance

FARMERS in the prairie provinces of Western Canada undertook the development of grain handling co-operatives many years ago for a specific purpose. They saw how grain handling had drifted into the hands of monopolies in other countries and decided that such would not happen here. Once a monopoly becomes wealthy and powerful, people have little chance of taking effective action against it.

Grain farmers of Western Canada have built up grain handling co-operatives to such a degree of strength that they can be assured of freedom against any danger of monopoly control of this important business. But this assurance exists only so long as producers give their own co-operatives whole-hearted support. It is on this basis that Alberta Pool Elevators has earned widespread support from the farm people of this province.

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WETASKIWIN, Alberta

E. S. Parson Family
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Fred Labrecque Family
SPIRIT RIVER, Alberta

The Master Farm Family Award is recognized by an award of \$1,000.00, an engraved plaque and a name plate for the farm entrance.

The purpose of the Master Farm Family program is to find and honor those who have achieved notable progress in farming, home-making and citizenship and who, by their example, are encouraging interest in farming as a way of life. The Department of Agriculture is indeed proud and gratified with the high standard of attainment among the farm citizens of Alberta as revealed by the Master Farm Family program.

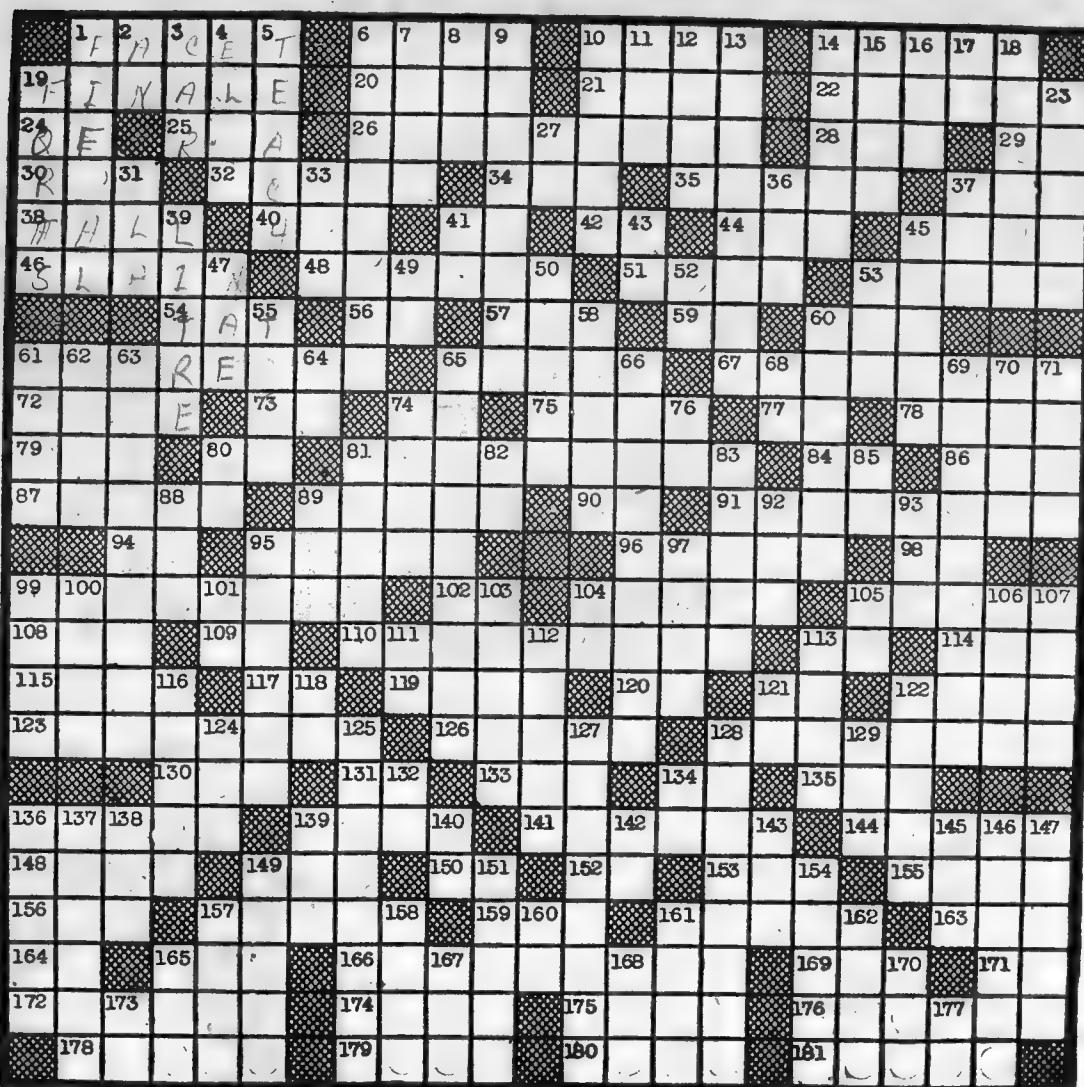
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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35 Supple twig
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40 Stream
41 Greek letter
42 Spanish: yes
44 Small house
45 Kiln
46 Killed
48 Discolors
51 Combat
53 Chic
54 To make lace
56 Plural ending
57 Siamese coin
59 Italian article
60 Brazilian money
61 Passed swiftly over
65 To supplicate

67 Falling as icy rain
72 To state
73 Sacred Hindu
74 Spanish word
75 Unbleached
77 Four
78 Dagger
79 Poker pool
80 European fish
81 Music: in imposing manner
82 Uncooked
83 Poker pool
84 Man's nickname
85 Front
86 To force
87 air through nostrils
88 Old woman
89 Preposition
90 Leases
91 Note of scale
92 Web-footed bird
93 Part of flower
94 Conjunc- tion
95 Fighters tellurium
96 Sticks in mud
97 Jewish leader
98 Mohamme- dan name
99 Former Presi- dent (init.)
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VERTICAL

1 Part of aspide
2 One
3 Vehicle
4 Nome of Greece
5 Purport
6 Acquiesced
7 Ursine animal
8 To erode
9 Court
10 Clumps
11 High priest
12 Again
13 Extremists
14 Small bay
15 Molding
16 Burr
17 Babylonian god
18 Sharp shooter
19 Defensive works
23 Concerning
27 Thus
31 Armpit
33 Vehicle
36 To trifle
37 Humming bird
39 Metric measure
41 Symbol for nickel
43 Whether
45 Ignores
47 Scottish: no
49 Because
50 Horse
52 Japanese measure
53 To under- stand
55 Stepped
58 Unspoken
60 To disclose
61 Tops
62 English river
63 Answering

64 Type measure
65 Small wandering star
66 Most dispirited
68 Chinese measure
69 Rearrange- ment
70 Niggardly
71 Roman clan
74 Love deity
76 Plural pronoun
80 Pronoun
81 Flagrant verb
82 Compass point
83 Group of eight
85 Doctor (abbr.)
88 To steep
89 Prefix: with
92 Possesses
93 Overly
95 Verbal noun
97 Former
99 Clubs
100 Medicinal plant
101 Officer (abbr.)
103 Mistook
104 Musical note
105 Possessive pronoun
106 Days before stand
107 Auction
111 Place (abbr.)
112 Domesti- cates
113 Transvaal settler

116 Live coal
118 Football position
121 Symbol for iridium
122 More modern
124 Lug
125 Flag
127 Indolent
128 Objects to
129 Record
132 Variant of in
134 Mulberry
136 Thrush
137 Speaker
138 Auxiliary verb
139 Tribe of Israel
140 European river
142 Nine
143 To tear
145 Held session
146 Donkey
147 Small wax candle
149 Separates
151 Inscribed pillar
154 Vegetable (pl.)
157 Another vegetable
158 To box
160 Pronoun
161 Siberian river
162 Rends
165 To transfix
167 Baker's product
168 Prefix: three
170 Alighted
173 Brother of Odin
177 Prefix: down

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ACTION

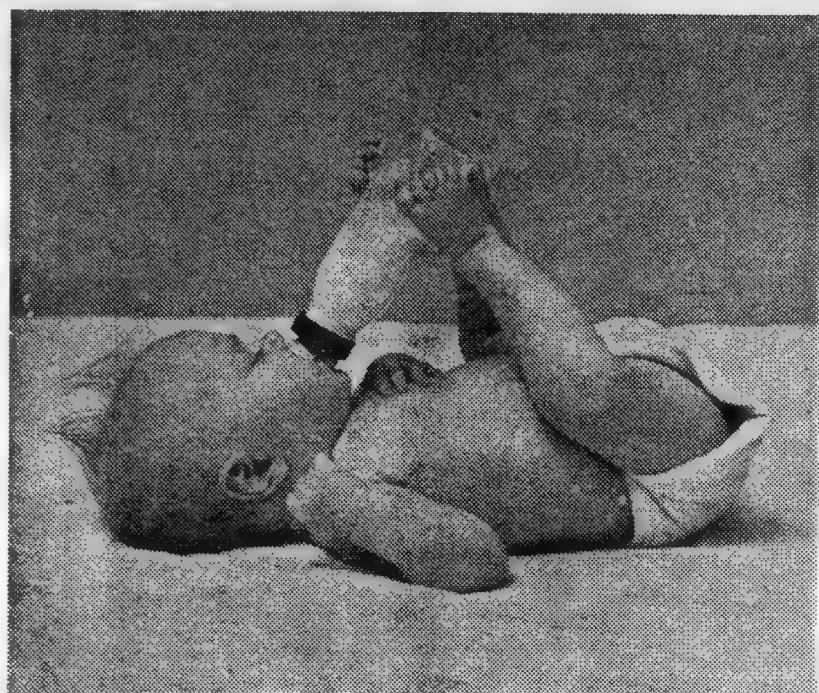
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Farm and Ranch housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

Look! No hands!



Plastic book covers

By RUBY GROVER

PLASTIC covers will give wonderful protection to your books. A dressmaker friend gave me a generous remnant of colored plain plastic material for which I could find no immediate use, as we were well supplied with aprons and bibs. Some of the children's best-loved story and picture books received hard, every-day usage despite hand-washing and other precautions, so I cut covers for four of the books. Allowing about two-thirds the size of the cover to fold back on the inside, I used a loosened tension, machine-stitched the four edges, and turned the cover after ty-

ing all threads. Sewing back a few stitches to eliminate tying threads is not practicable with plastic. I allowed up to one-quarter inch for seams.

My fourth cover had a smaller fold on the inside of cover, and I found this resulted in a great deal of wear on the exposed portion of the book itself, toward the centre back. This I later remedied by removing the cover and affixing a strip of cellulose tape, making a neat and invisible protection.

Later, I bought clear plastic by the yard for covering the new books the children received, preserving the paper jacket with its colorful illustrations. The clear material is practically invisible, and very economical to use. A cover the size of an average novel would make an inexpensive gift for the friend who does a lot of reading. It is handy to keep one around for use on books you lend or borrow — or to protect the library book you are reading.

A piece of gingham plastic, left over from my kitchen curtains, was just the right size for a cook book.

You might utilize the good portion of that old plastic apron, or other discarded plastic article, to cover a toddler's picture book. Sticky marks wipe off like magic, and dusting is so easy. Colored, lightweight plastic is transparent, too, and leaves all printing or pictures on the book clearly visible.

Plastic covers are the perfect protection for those precious Baby Record books.

One point only must be borne in mind in making these covers: the corners must form a perfect right angle. I used a carpenter's square to eliminate any danger of making an acute

What do you know that's useful?

EVERY farm wife has tricks of the trade that make living simpler and provide shortcuts in the daily routine. What's your favorite?

The Farm and Ranch would like to brighten up its home section with a column or two of handy hints. Send yours along and if we can use it we'll pay you \$1 for it. But please remember this — we want original ideas, not stuff clipped from other magazines. We get those magazines, too.

What kind of items? Well, here's a sample idea from the Farm Journal:

"To place a garment in a paper bag for hanging, insert a belt, buckle end down, through the small opening at the top of the bag. Hook the hanger holding your garment into the buckle and pull belt and hanger hook up through the opening."

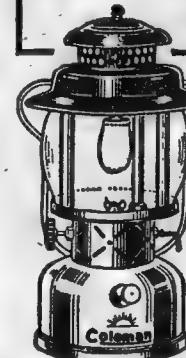
Address all contributions, none to be returned, to Handy Tricks, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.

angle, for this would cause the corner to break out.

Children's books were read so much in our family they were beginning to look worn and sad, but the new covers have given them a new lease on life.

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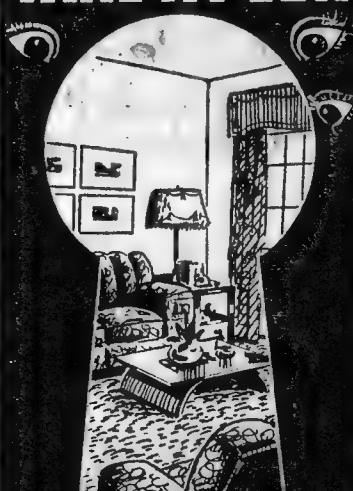
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Meat... Chicken... or Tuna!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

HERE are three recipes that should fit into your food program perfectly since they are for entirely different types of food. They are a bit different from the general run of recipes, but all are sure to please.

Spiced Meat Balls en Casserole

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. beef
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. lean pork
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon in
1 cup applesauce
4 cups mashed potatoes

Mix well, add salt and applesauce. Then mold into 12 meat balls and pan fry in a small amount of fat. In a well-greased two-quart heat-resistant glass baking dish put a layer of mashed potatoes. On top of this place six meat balls and cover with rest of potatoes. Place remaining meat balls on top. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) about 20 to 25 minutes or until potatoes are lightly browned. Serve immediately.

Chicken Pie

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup cold chicken stock
1 cup hot chicken stock
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cooked peas
6 small onions
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups cooked chicken, cut in pieces

Mix $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour, salt and cold chicken stock to form a smooth paste. Add to hot chicken stock and cook until thick and no starchy taste remains, stirring constantly. Add peas and

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
5 to 6 tablespoons ice water
Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening until it is the size of peas. Add ice water a little at a time, mixing only enough to hold ingredients together. Place dough on lightly floured board and roll to about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thickness and cover chicken mixture. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) for about 25 minutes. A fruit salad is a tasty accompaniment for this Chicken Pie.

Tuna-Noodle Bake

2 teaspoons salt
1 quart water
4 oz. noodles
1 can mushroom soup (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)
2/3 cup water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
4 oz. cheese, sliced or cut
2 hard cooked eggs, sliced
8 stuffed olives, sliced
1 can tuna fish (7 oz.)
sprig of parsley

Add salt to one quart of water and bring to boil; add noodles and cook for about 20 minutes or until noodles are done. Drain and rinse in cold water. Heat mushroom soup and 2/3 cup water, stirring until smooth, then add Worcestershire sauce and cheese. Continue cooking until cheese is melted. Reserve a few egg and olive slices for garnish. Add rest of egg slices, olive slices and tuna fish to noodles in a two-quart heat-resistant glass baking dish. Mix together lightly. Pour mushroom sauce over noodle mixture. Bake in



Continue cooking for about 10 minutes. Parboil onions for about 10 minutes. Then, arrange onions and chicken in one large or six small deep pie dishes. Pour sauce over chicken.

Crust
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

moderately hot oven (375° F.) for about 30 minutes. For serving, garnish with egg and olive slices and a sprig of parsley.

Between-meal snacks for children should consist of milk, fruit juice, raw fruits or vegetables. There should be at least an hour and a half between snack and mealtime.

Deliciously different!



And Apple Cake is fun to make with amazing new fast DRY yeast!

You never need worry again about quick-spoiling cakes of perishable yeast! For the wonderful new Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast stays fresh and full-strength for weeks without refrigeration, right in your pantry!

If you bake at home, you'll be thrilled with the results of this new fast DRY yeast! Make delicious rolls, buns, fruit rings, dessert breads and the scrumptious Apple Cake that's featured below. (No new recipes needed. One envelope of dry yeast in any recipe.)

Keep on hand a month's supply of Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

Appetizing APPLE CAKE

NEW TIME-SAVING RECIPE—MAKES 2 CAKES

Measure into bowl $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water,
1 teaspoon granulated sugar
and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes. THEN stir well. In the meantime, scald $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk. Remove from heat and stir in

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt,
3 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm. Stir in 1 cup once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth. Add yeast mixture and 1 egg, well beaten.

Beat well, then work in $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups once-sifted bread flour.

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught.

Let rise until doubled in bulk.

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each piece into an oblong and fit into greased pans about 7" x 11".

Grease tops, cover and let rise until doubled in bulk.

Peel, core and cut into thin wedges 8 apples. Sprinkle risen dough with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar and lightly press apple wedges into cake tops, sharp edges down and close together.

Mix 1 cup granulated sugar,
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons ground cinnamon,
and sprinkle over apples.

Cover and let rise about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 1 hour. Serve hot, with butter.





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Country Diary

THE fag-end of the year is marked by a row of plain, uneventful days, somewhat on the chilly side, and then it happens suddenly. You realize, on awakening that the house is horribly cold, and there sure enough, outside the windows, a heavy coat of frost covers the ground, fence wires have become thick white ropes, and a stray snowflake is floating on air. November!

The North Wind blows the grey, snow-laden clouds southward, like a goose-girl, one of Mother Carey's handmaidens, herding her flocks, and the plucking begins. The first big white flakes melt and lie wet and glistening on the frosty ground, and the next pack and pile until crystal upon geometric crystal make a perfectly fitting blanket for the land. Faster and faster works the goose-girl until the blanket is thick and deep and the year's accumulated debris and eyesores are covered with white beauty. New worlds for old!

Shovels come into play, and the way to the barn becomes an alabaster corridor. The pup barks at the strange scenery and jumps up and down in joyous abandon, desecrating the purity of the yard that was yesterday a playground for easy-to-fetch-and-carry games. But now the sharp cold and slippery balls thrown by the bemitted children are not much to Tip's liking. Even the North Wind pauses awhile to watch its handiwork.

November is a twixt-and-between month, lacking October's resplendence, and the Christmas spirit hasn't yet actually taken hold of us. To some, it is a month just to be lived through—a step-child of the calendar—and, therefore, the saddest, according to melancholy poets. Read Thomas Hood's oft-quoted poem on November, "No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease," and more of the same strain, and it will react on your inner heart so that you pull the blind, light the lamp, shiver, and stoke the fire against the early darkening twilight. Well, perpetual summer would be a terrible bore. Better take stock of November, and discover its freakish charms. It will let the sunshine through a hole in the snow clouds tantalizingly for a few minutes and then withdraw for the rest of the day. But how precious was that sparkling glimpse of the sun. And how often I must have recorded two or three days together, snatched right out of the talons of Old Man Winter—bright, mild, hazy days, with a kind of fragrant balm in the air.

Most of the small furred fry go into hibernation during November—badgers, gophers, moles, mice and so on. These

slumberers know the signs and portents of earth's seasons, and order their little lives according to the Law. They find safe lodging in underground holes and cracks and caves. Some awake occasionally and nibble at an emergency hoard of grain or seeds. There is no fretting or glooming among them as beset the dwellers above ground—just patient waiting.

And then November, famous at the last, departs in observance of an ancient and ardent memory, the Feast of St. Andrew, when some of us eat haggis, ye ken. Aweel, the noo!

Use a clean string for slicing pinwheel rolls or jelly rolls off of a long, filled roll of pastry. Place center of string under roll where you want to slice. Bring ends up over top, cross string, and pull quickly to cut down through the roll. Slices more cleanly than the sharpest knife.

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I Was Nearly Crazy With Fiery Itch—

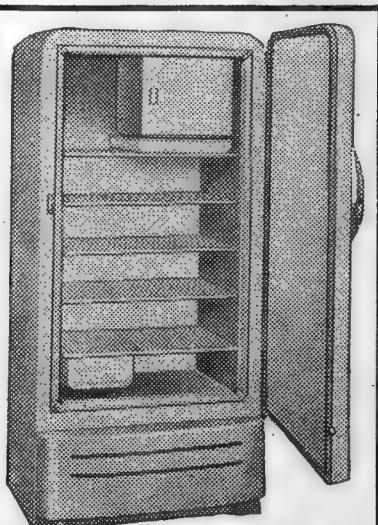
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Let's Ask Aunt Sal...

In preparing for the winter months,
We all find tasks galore;
Just drop a letter to Aunt Sal,
She'll help you more and more.

WHETHER it is Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter it seems there is plenty of variety to the tasks that assail the rural home-maker. Read the questions touched on below and see if you don't agree there is no lack of variety in my mail either.

QUESTION: I would like so much to know how to clean a grass rug.—(Mrs. W. L., Read Island, B.C.)

ANSWER: My best household guide advises sponging grass rugs with a weak solution of salt or with bran water.

QUESTION: My problem is how to remove perspiration odor from a dress. Neither dry cleaning nor washing will do it.—(Mrs. L. G., St. Germain, Man.)

ANSWER: Since writing you privately, Mrs. G., I acquired a new book that gives another remedy and it is so simple, too . . . soak the soiled parts in cold water, rub the stain with a cut lemon and soak some more; then wash. (This is one of the trickiest problems there is, so prevention is best.)

QUESTION: When you recommend the cook book put out by Hanna United Church you didn't say what province it is in.—(Mrs. R. F., Fraser Lake, B.C.)

ANSWER: That certainly was careless of me. Here is the full address of this particular cook book: Mrs. Marjorie Argue, Box 272, Hanna, Alberta. Price of the book is \$1.00. I do not know how many they have left on hand to sell.

QUESTION: We farm women would like to know what the ingredients are in a can of sweetened condensed milk for which many recipes call. —(Mrs. K. L. D., Cabri, Sask.)

ANSWER: I don't believe there are any other ingredients except milk and extra sugar, but it is the "form" in which the milk has been processed that makes it more suitable for some recipes.

QUESTION: I spilled milk over a grey rayon dress. How could I remove the stains? As yet I've done nothing to it. —(Mrs. Z. M., Plenty, Sask.)

ANSWER: If the dress is washable (and most rayons are) then immerse it at once in very cool water and let soak. The same procedure should be followed for all milk stains. City laundries say that is one of the most common stains on table linens, etc. . . . milk . . . that has been placed in hot water, which "sets" the stain.

QUESTION: In September issue of Farm and Ranch Review I find that you advise a bride elect to send for the "Bri-

dal Bulletin," put out by some Canadian magazine. I am also going to be a bride this fall so would like this bulletin, too. —(Miss R. B. D., Wawanesa, Man.)

ANSWER: I needn't have been so mysterious about this. The bulletin referred to is put out by the Chatelaine Magazine, Toronto, and costs 15 cents, in postal note or money . . . not stamps.

QUESTION: Could you please tell me if there is a way to preserve butter for the winter months . . . also eggs? —(Mrs. W. E. Z., Rycroft, Alta.)

ANSWER: Note: I'm ready to bet that this question will bring in the most comments from readers . . . and that is fine and dandy . . . letters are always welcome.

I've put this up to many rural women and most of them state that the way they like to preserve butter is to place it in brine strong enough "to float an egg" . . . To keep eggs over a long period there are several ways. My husband and I found when running a country store that we could keep them fine for a good while merely by packing them in egg crates and turning the crates end for end and side for side every few days. Then some like to grease the eggs and wrap individually in pieces of newspaper. Others favor putting them in "water-glass."

QUESTION: How can a person remove varnish finish from an ice-box and prepare for painting? —(Mrs. N. C., Czar, Alta.)

ANSWER: You can buy varnish remover which is applied on a small area of the furniture at a time then scrape it . . . but I know to my sorrow that this is a long, tedious "job." We did over a large varnished ice-box some years back, and we first scrubbed it well with very hot water and strong soap. When real dry, we sanded it and then applied two coats of white paint followed by one coat of white enamel.

QUESTION: I have always had trouble with pickled cauliflower turning pink although I've used several different recipes. In one I dropped it into boiling salted water for 3 minutes, then into cold and by another method I soaked it in salt water over night.—(Mrs. M. H., Handel, Sask.)

ANSWER: I gave Mrs. H. a private reply as I did all those who asked questions on pickling and canning, knowing that most canning activities would be over by the time this issue went to press. But just for my own information as well as Mrs. H.'s, I'd love to get letters dealing with this "pink cauliflower" problem. I consulted every book and person I thought might yield any help . . . but little was forthcoming.

My own guess is . . . and it is only a guess . . . mightn't the cauliflower turn pink from overcooking same as pears do?

QUESTION: We have had trouble with the stove smoking the last year. The stove is quite new and in good condition. We heightened the chimney, but nothing we've tried seems to help a bit. Also my bread won't bake on bottom either. —(Mrs. I. B., Botha, Alta.)

ANSWER: This question almost made me homesick for I've lived in two houses with a smokey chimney . . . and if there is anything more aggravating just name it! About the stove itself, be sure you are keeping the soot cleaned out well below the oven . . . and about the chimney here is your answer: Head for the nearest hardware store and order a T-shaped jack to put on top of the chimney . . . I think it is called a Chinese jack.

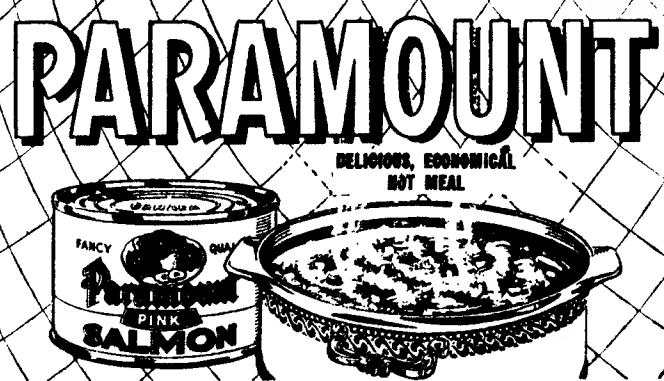


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If you know some handy hint . . .
pass it on!
If you've learned some saving stint
. . . pass it on!
If we think that it is good,
We will print it as we should,
Let's pass them on!

I USED a verse similar to this when I began writing this column a number of years back and again when I started writing radio scripts it was the very first bit of "poetry" that was aired under my name. I am repeating it now for a reason. More and more the past year I have been delighted with the fine spirit you readers have shown by leaping to my rescue when I asked for a certain idea . . . or method . . . or recipe. It gives me such a comfortable feeling to think that a regular army of rural women are standing right behind me and I can almost hear you whisper: "Don't worry, old friend if you can't find just the recipe a certain lady wants . . . one of us have it tucked away and depend upon it we'll come out with it and send it to you."

And so it was after I printed a letter in the September issue in which a certain lady asked for a reliable recipe for canning baked beans. I really can't say off hand how many of you did send in your pet recipes. Very soon it dawned upon me that it was going to be a repetition of the cheese and soap recipes of last winter. I began piling the letters away in one drawer of my desk and to myself I called

AUNT SAL SUGGESTS—

it "The Bean Drawer". I've acknowledged all the letters privately, and now I'm going to allot space below for the first ones that reached me. The first one was this:

HOME CANNED BEANS (Mrs. E. S., Longview, Alta.)

Soak 5 lbs. navy beans overnight. In morning boil for one hour in same water beans were soaked in. Add 2 lbs. side bacon cut in small pieces, 6 tsps. dry mustard, 1 cup brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses, 1 bottle catsup, 1 clove of garlic or one small onion (or both). Boil together for 2 hours. Pack in sterilized jars. Process for 2 hours if in pint jars or 3 hours for quarts.

PORK AND BEANS — BOSTON BAKED

(Mrs. E. A., Lethbridge, Alta.)

(This is a smaller lot than first one quoted and prepared differently also.)

2 cups navy beans, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. salt pork, 2 tsps. salt, 2 tblsps. molasses, 3 tsps. prepared mustard, 2 cups boiling water (from beans in soaking), 12 tblsps. catsup, 4 tblsps. brown sugar and one large onion.

Method: Wash beans and cover with cold water. Let soak over night. Boil in same water for 45 minutes. Drain beans, saving water. Slice the pork in bottom of baking dish. Add salt, molasses, mustard, catsup,

sugar and onion (cut fine). Add beans and stir in 2 cups of bean water, mixing well. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) for one hour. Pack while hot into clean jars filling to within one inch of top. Process in pressure cooker for 60 minutes at 10 lbs. pressure or in water bath for 3 hours.

I think you'll all notice how this second recipe differs from the first, yet they both sound so good, don't they . . . it makes me positively hungry to read them.

HOME CANNED BEANS, No. 3

(Mrs. E. T., Vancouver, B.C.)

(Makes 7 quarts.)

Wash and pick over 4 lbs. white beans and soak overnight. Drain all liquid off and add to it these:

4 finely sliced onions, 2 tsps. salt, pepper to taste, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup molasses, 2 lbs. bacon ends cut fine and fry adding the fat too. 3 cans tomato soup. Add enough water to cover the beans one inch. Cover pot and simmer one hour adding more water if beans become dry. Pack in sterile jars, leaving one inch liquid at top. Process in hot bath 3 hours.

Comment.—In the course of her letter to me Mrs. T. admits proudly that she has seven children so I'm betting they make quick work of such fine healthy food as she described above.

HOME CANNED BEANS — GOOD EITHER HOT OR COLD

(Mrs. R. F., One Four, Alta.)

12 lbs. white beans, 7 lbs. salt or fresh pork, 2 tblsps. salt (if pork is fresh), 5 tins catsup, 5 large onions, 5 tblsps. brown sugar, 5 tsps. dry mustard.

Soak beans overnight. In morning drain off some of water and leave just enough to cover the beans. Add all ingredients and cool in an open kettle until skins crack when you blow on them. Put in sealers and process two hours.

Comment.—Mrs. F. remarks that her children like these to take along on a picnic lunch. She also admits that she generally cans 50 quarts in the spring to have on hand all summer.

PORK AND BEANS, No. 5

(Mrs. X. Y., (so she said), Alsask, Sask.)

6 cups white beans, 1 can tomatoes. (I used my own home-canned ones), 2 cups brown sugar, salt and pepper to taste.

Soak beans over night. In morning drain and put in a kettle (not aluminum), add tomatoes, some water, sugar and salt and pepper. Let bake 5 hours, adding water from time to time. Add cut-up bacon (as much as you wish). Bake one hour more. Don't make it too thick. Seal in jars. They can be put down cellar while you're cooking another lot until you have a boiler load ready. Boil jars in boiler $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.





Selected RECIPES

BLACK-EYED SUSAN CAKE

4 squares unsweetened chocolate
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
2 cups sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sugar
3 eggs, unbeaten
Milk (see below for amount)
1 teaspoon vanilla

With butter or lard, use 2/3 cup milk; with shortening $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk.

Combine chocolate and water in top of double boiler; stir over boiling water until chocolate melts and mixture thickens. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar; cook and stir 2 minutes. Remove from heat. Cool to lukewarm. Sift flour once, measure, add baking soda and salt; sift 3 times. Cream shortening, add 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sugar gradually; cream until light. Add eggs, one at a time; beat thoroughly after each. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ of flour; beat smooth. Add milk and remaining flour alternately, in small amounts, beating after each addition. Add chocolate mixture and vanilla, and blend. Turn batter into two round 9-inch layer pans which have been lined on bottoms, then greased. Bake in moderate oven (350 deg. F.) 30 to 35 minutes. Fill and cover with

Golden Orange Frosting. Decorate with black-eyed susan design, using thinly sliced orange rind for petals and chocolate chips or raisins for centres of flowers.

GOLDEN ORANGE FROSTING

1/3 cup butter
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons grated orange rind
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
1 egg yolk, unbeaten
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted icing sugar
1 tablespoon orange juice
2 teaspoons lemon juice

Cream together the butter, orange rind, lemon rind, and salt. Add the egg yolk and mix well. Then add the icing sugar alternately with the fruit juices, beating well after each addition.

PUMPKIN CHIFFON PIE

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups cooked pumpkin
1 cup brown sugar
3 egg yolks
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons ginger
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mace
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
3 egg whites
2 baked 9-inch pie shells

Mix pumpkin with $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar, beaten egg yolks, spices, salt and milk. Cook in the top of a double boiler until thickened, about 20 minutes. Beat egg whites until stiff, beating in remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar and fold meringue quickly into the pumpkin mixture. Pour filling into the baked pie shells and bake in a moderately hot oven, 375° F., for 10 minutes. Cool and serve. Yield: two 9-inch pies.

Winter Shortcake

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
OR 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted pastry flour
1 tablespoon sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder
1/3 cup shortening
1 egg
2/3 cup milk

Mix and sift flour, sugar, salt and baking powder. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles coarse bread crumbs. Beat egg, add milk and add to flour, stirring only until blended. Turn out on a slightly floured surface and knead lightly $\frac{1}{2}$ minute. Divide into two halves, pat out each half to fit an 8-inch layer pan. Brush one round with butter and place second round on top. Bake in a very hot oven, 425° F., for 20 minutes. Spread fruit filling between layers. Serve warm with plain or whipped cream. Yield: six servings.

• • •

Careless coughers are dangerous people. Do your part in preventing the spread of disease by covering the mouth and nose whenever you cough or sneeze.

Happy Birthday to You...



and a new MAGIC cake
they'll really sing over!

New birthdays coming up... and a wonderful new MAGIC birthday cake to thrill the party! Glamorous—yet easy to make and fix. And so perfectly baked, the sure Magic way! Feathery-light, flawless in texture, and

above all, rapturous flavour! Yes, for uniformly fine baking results it pays to depend on Magic Baking Powder. Costs less than 1¢ per average baking. Safeguards more costly ingredients. Always keep Magic on hand!

MAGIC BIRTHDAY CAKE

3 cups sifted pastry flour OR 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups sifted hard-wheat flour	6 tbsps. butter or margarine
4 tbsps. Magic Baking Powder	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups granulated sugar
$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt	4 eggs, well beaten
6 tbsps. shortening	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsps. grated orange rind
	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsps. vanilla

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together 3 times. Cream shortening and butter or margarine together; gradually blend in sugar. Add beaten eggs, part at a time, beating well after each addition; mix in orange rind. Measure milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of milk and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into one 7" and one 9" round cake pan, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ deep, which have been greased and lined on the bottom with greased paper—if pans are shallow, line sides with a "collar" of greased heavy paper. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 35 to 45 minutes, depending upon size of cake. Cover and decorate cold cake with butter icing—tinted to match candles, for filling and lower layer.



FUNLAND

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

BY
A.W.NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER

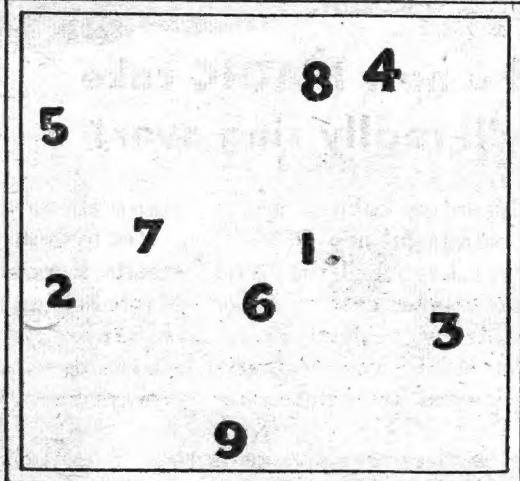


Dear Tom: Well -
please - over - my -
next Thursday - ride -
new bicycle - I -
to - it. Mother is
to make - cream, -
sure to -
Your - Billy.

THE NUMBER OF LETTERS IN
EACH MISSING WORD, IN
THE ABOVE NOTE, ARE INDICATED
BY THE DASHES... CAN YOU FILL
IN THE SPACES CORRECTLY?

THIS ONE
SHOULD
NOT BE TOO
DIFFICULT.

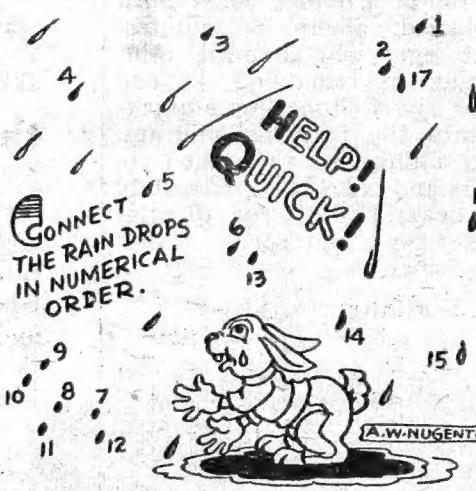
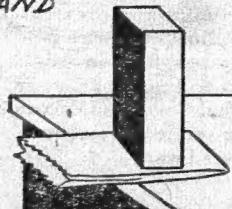
YOU ARE
REQUIRED
TO DRAW 3
STRAIGHT
LINES, FROM
BORDER TO
BORDER, TO
GET 3 NUM-
BERS ON
EACH LINE



Something to BLOW OVER

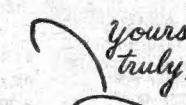
STAND A BRICK ON THE END OF A TABLE, AND ASK SOMEONE TO BLOW IT OVER. . . AFTER A NUMBER OF UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS HE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY FAIL.

THEN YOU PLACE THE BRICK ON A PAPER BAG, AS PICTURED BELOW, AND GATHER UP THE OPEN END OF THE BAG AND BLOW HARD INTO IT. THIS WILL FILL UP THE BAG, AND THE BRICK WILL FALL OVER.



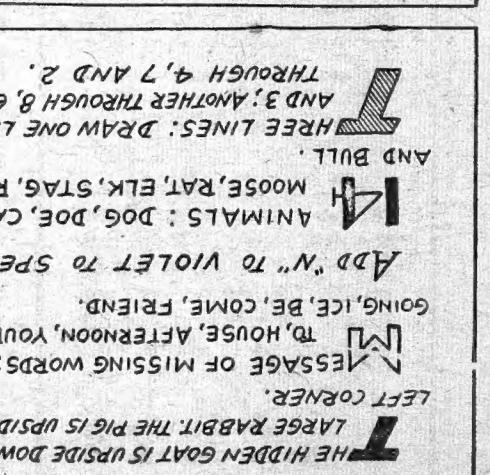
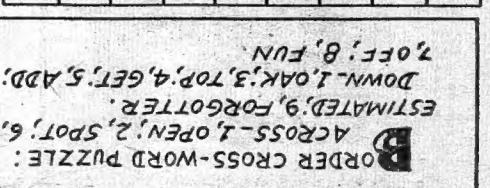
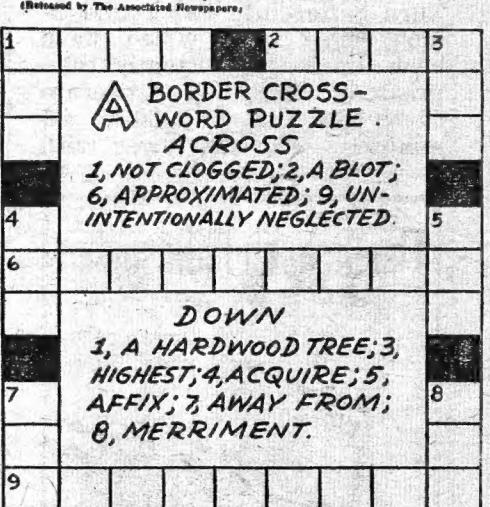
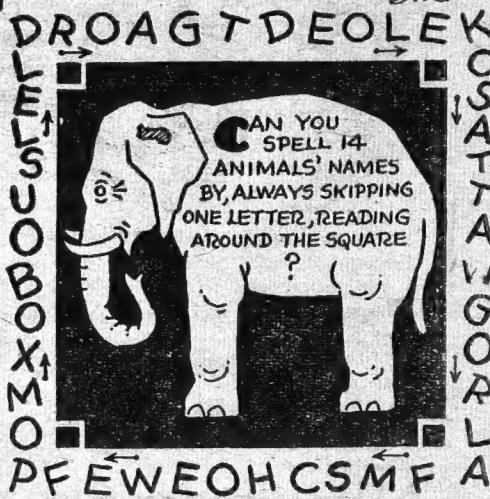
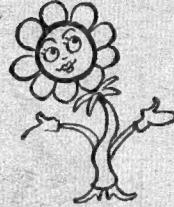
DEAR CHILDREN: PLEASE COPY MY PICTURE, STEP BY STEP.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS



LARGE RABBIT. THE PIG IS UPSIDE DOWN IN THE LOWER LEFT CORNER.
M
MESSAGE OF MISSING WORDS: FRIEND, YOU, COME, GOING, ICE, BE, COME, FRIEND.
A
ADD "N" TO VIOLET TO SPELL VIOLENT.
H
ANIMALS: DOG, DOE, CAT, WOLF, SHEEP, MOOSE, RAT, ELK, STAG, RAM, COW, FOX, OX AND BULL.
T
THREE LINES: DRAW ONE LINE THROUGH 5, 1 AND 3; ANOTHER THROUGH 8, 6 AND 9; THE THIRD THROUGH 4, 7 AND 2.
D
DOWN 1, A HARDWOOD TREE; 3, HIGHEST; 4, ACQUIRE; 5, AFFIX; 7, AWAY FROM; 8, MERRIMENT.
E
ACROSS 1, OPEN; 2, SPOT; 6, ESTIMATED; 9, FORGOTTEN; 10, DOWN; 11, OAK; 12, TOP; 13, SPOT; 14, FUN.

WHAT LETTER
ADDED TO A FLOWER
WILL MAKE A WORD
MEANING FIERCE
OR SEVERE?



6-1-47

ORDER
BY MAIL!

Save time and
money by mailing
your order
today while mer-
chandise lasts.
Remit in full or
\$3 deposit. Goods
shipped collect.
Money-back guar-
antee.

SMART GIFTS

For the Work Shop Enthusiast

and the Practical Man

"Allen" Wrench Sets. Set of 7 sizes in
serviceable leatherette case. Price 89c
delivered. Sale

3 Piece Universal Joint or Flex Socket Set

Indispensable for working on those hard-to-
get places. Works freely at any angle. 1/2",
9/16", 5/8". Has 5/8" drive. Famous Brands
"Snap-On" and "Plumb". War surplus stock.
Less than half price. Reg. \$9.00. Ribtor
special price for set \$3.95

BATTERY PLIERS

Made of chrome Vanadium steel for strength.
About 7 1/2" long. Sale

\$1.28

MICROMETERS

0 to 1". Precision tools by famous makers.
"Starrett", Slocomb, Reed. Brand new. Surplus sale price, only, each \$7.50

THICKNESS GAUGES

Brand new. Finest steel. Nine blades and 3" rule. Blades from 2 to 25 thousandths of an inch. Sale price, each 79c

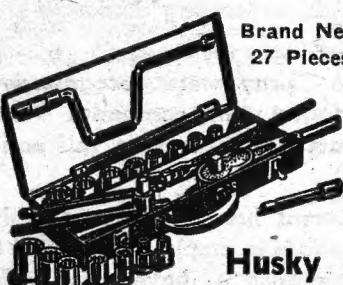
With 26 blades ranging from 1.5 to 28 thousandths. Sale price, each \$1.98

DRILL KITS, \$26.75

Electric Drill with 1/4" chuck, 110 volt. Drill guaranteed for one year. Gets essential jobs done quickly, easily and at trifling cost. Includes 8 bits — 3 high speed and 3 carbon, 2 bits for wood, 5/8" and 1/2". Also attachments for sanding, polishing, etc. Molded rubber discs, 3 abrasive discs, disc polishing bonnet of lamb's wool, buffering wheel, grinding wheel, wire-wheel brush, paint mixer. All held in compact metal box, specially designed for holding pieces safely and conveniently. Ribtor price, only \$26.75

SAVE \$10

Brand New.
27 Pieces.



Husky

SOCKET SETS

Husky tools are strictly precision-made. Highest quality alloy steel. Triple chrome plated. The finest in appearance, strength, toughness and resistance to wear. For mechanics and repairmen. 27-piece combination 3/8" and 5/8" square drive set. 1/4" drive set included but not shown on illustration.

14-piece, 3/8" Square Drive Set

7 sockets 3/8, 7/16, 1/2, 9/16, 5/8, 11/16, 3/4. Universal Joint Adapter. Reversible Ratchet

3" ratchet extension
6" ratchet extension
11" ratchet extension
16 1/2" Speeder Handle
Slide T Handle
Box 16 1/2 x 5 1/4 x 1 1/2"

13-piece, 1/4" Square Drive Set

8 Six-point sockets 3/16, 7/32, 1/4, 9/32, 11/32, 5/16, 9/16, 7/16. 3 eight-point soc-
kets, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8. Sale price for Complete Outfit

\$15.98

Join the happy throngs that are getting better gifts for less money at RIBTOR — Alberta's popular big-value mail-order house.

Smart Gifts for Him

CHRONOGRAPH



WRIST WATCHES

A smart gift of outstanding merit and dependability. Calendar style. Dials show you the day of the month. Has sweep second hand. Attractive case. Steel expansion bracelet. Luminous dial. A splendid gift for Christmas. Ribtor's pre-Christmas Sale price

\$9.95

AUTOMATIC LIGHTERS

Fully automatic. Here is the perfect gift — the most wanted gift. Brand new. Just press and it lights. Release and it's out. Styled like \$6.50 lighters. Silver colored metal, embossed design. Special Ribtor price

1.00



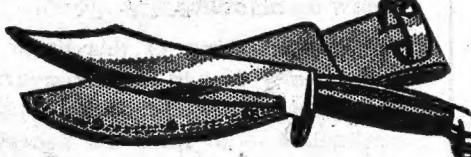
FLASHLIGHTS \$1.59

Focusing type. Adjustable beam. Full nickel-plated metal case. Complete with bulb and 2 fresh, leak-proof Ray-O-Vac cells. Ribtor price only \$1.59

\$1.59

12" COMMANDO KNIVES WITH SHEATH

Worth at least \$5.00.



\$6.95

Delv'y charges extra

Special

79c

A word to the wise!

Be prepared for winter ailments. A good hot-water bottle is often a timely ounce of prevention. Brand new. First grade. Nationally-known brand. Molded all

in one piece. No seams to split or crack. Capacity about 2 quarts. Regular price \$1.50. Ribtor special 79c

Portable Extension TROUBLE LAMP

Brand new. Guard has reflector inside. Rubber handle with switch. 110 volt.

With 25 feet rubber cord. Sale Price

\$3.29

With 35 feet rubber cord. Sale Price

\$4.29

With 50 feet rubber cord. Sale Price

\$4.99

C02 (Dry Ice) Fire Extinguisher

10 lbs. Most efficient for gas, oil and electric fires as well as ordinary type fires. Has a trigger valve. Complete and fully charged. Regular value \$70. Sale \$25. Ribtor Surplus Sale Price

\$44.75

\$2.39

War surplus! Brand new! Famous Commando-like HUNTING KNIFE in a full 12-in. length. Made to U.S. Government specification. Tested and in perfect condition. Dull parkerized finish prevents rust and stain. Steel blade extends to handle end. Thick laminated leather over steel handle, plus steel wrist guards. Genuine saddle leather sheath included. This Commando issue hunting knife and sheath worth at least \$5.00. Ribtor price \$2.39

General Electric Car Engine Jacket Heaters

Ensures warm engine starting. Eliminates battery drain. Highest quality throughout. Guaranteed by G.E. 7-ft extension cord for plugging into nearest outlet.

No. 365 — For all General Motors Products having a 1" threaded plug in the engine block. Price, Delv'y

\$6.50

No. 366 — For all Chrysler cars (Plymouth, Dodge, Chrysler, DeSoto) fits cars having 15/16" frost plug hole in the engine block. Price Delv'y

\$6.90

No. 364 — Universal type will fit Fords or any make of car. Quickly

\$5.70

and easily installed in lower hose connection. Price Delv'y

SEE RIBTOR FOR WINTER TIRES

Sure Grip for car and truck in severest winter weather. We have a large stock of First Grade studded or ground grip tires available at prices that save you money. We sell tires and tubes to you at less than wholesale price. ORDER THE ITEM YOU NEED TODAY.

AUTOMATIC STEEL TAPE !



Flexible 6' metal tape. Made of highly-finished nickel-plated steel. Round metal spring case with spring button. Holds any distance. Graduated in 16ths. Regular \$1.00 value. Ribtor Special Price

49c

Sno-Mud Tire Grip Sets

For snow or mud. Attaches in a jiffy. No fender fouling. No tire cutting. Silent riding. Set of 6. Reg \$6.50. Special

\$2.98

RIBTOR - CALGARY
607 - 2nd STREET EAST

MORE HORSE-POWER



88,600 more Horse-Power to Supply Alberta's Record Breaking Needs!

The completion of the Spray Hydro Electric development gives Alberta more power — more power for the expanding domestic, farm, commercial and industrial markets.

Long ago, the potentialities of the Spray were recognized by Calgary Power Ltd. — your business-managed utility company. Today, after years of planning and three years' actual construction, this project is now an actuality.

The financing of this huge development has been accomplished without any cost to the taxpayer. Here again is ample evidence of the ability of any well-managed private enterprise — having the public confidence — to raise the necessary capital under our free democratic system. The result is better living and more opportunity for more people under a system which has already made possible a standard of living second to none.

Calgary
POWER
LTD.

CANADA F



EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTENSIS

ALL THE WORLD



In all likelihood, the newspaper you read is printed on Canadian newsprint; for Canada produces 4 times as much newsprint as any other country in the world. 3 out of every 5 newspaper pages throughout the world are Canadian paper.

Why Seagram's sells Canada first

This is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements designed by The House of Seagram to promote the prestige of Canada and help sell Canadian products to the markets of the world.

The campaign is appearing in magazines and newspapers published in various languages and circulated throughout the world.

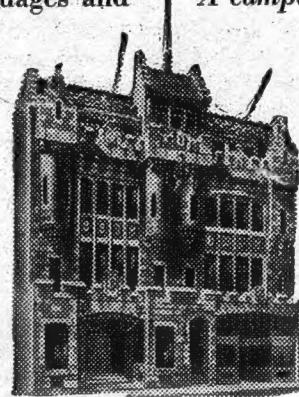
The peoples of many lands are told about the quality of Canadian products and see Canadian scenes illustrating these products.

The advertisements are in keeping with the belief of The House of Seagram that the future of every business enterprise in Canada is inextricably bound up

in the future of Canada itself; and that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of *all* Canadian products in foreign markets.

* * *

A campaign such as this not only helps Canadian industries but also puts money in the pocket of every Canadian citizen. One dollar of every three we earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. The more we can sell abroad the more prosperous we will be at home. It is with this objective that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.



The House of Seagram